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1930
CATALOGUE OF

SEEDS



THOS. W. EMERSON
COMPANY

213-215 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Our Packet Seeds

Every Retail Merchant Should Sell Them Why?

BECAUSE all our seeds are grown for us by growers who have a national reputation for producing high-grade seeds. We wish to call attention to the extra large amount of seed equal to any sold in bulk each packet contains.

We give all Merchant Customers the privilege of selecting their own assortments of packet seeds.

All Vegetable Seed packets put up in neat boxes of 300 each. Flower Seed packets in boxes of 200 each

We are the only exclusively wholesale seed house in New England that does not advertise seeds at retail. Our seeds are distributed to the consumer only through the thousands of retail stores in cities and towns throughout New England, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The Thomas W. Emerson Company has, for the past sixty-five years, been studying, not only how to produce the hardiest and best varieties of all kinds of garden and field seeds, but also how to prepare, clean and test the same for purity and germination. Therefore the farmers and market gardeners, both large and small, can feel reasonably sure that when buying *our* seeds from our agents in their neighborhood that they are buying the best seeds that it is possible to obtain.

The Thomas W. Emerson Company specializes in all kinds and varieties of fancy grasses, both foreign and native grown, used in the seeding and construction of golf courses, parks, playgrounds and private lawns. We desire especially to call the attention of the general public to our special brands of high grade mixtures of fancy grasses, which are today producing excellent results wherever they have been used — on lawns, parks, playgrounds, putting greens and fairways.

We hereby respectfully request that before buying any seeds this coming season that you first go to your local merchant where you are accustomed to buying other goods, and ask for **EMERSON'S NORTHERN GROWN TESTED SEEDS.**

We know that you will find their prices as reasonable as any reliable seeds can be sold.

Thos. W. Emerson Company

213 and 215 State Street

Boston - Massachusetts

EMERSON'S FORMULAS

FOR REVITALIZING WORN-OUT NEW ENGLAND SOIL

FORMULA No. 1

FARMERS

Let your Slogan be:

Never seed meadows or pastures without clovers. After cutting each crop, top dress with well rotted manure or wood ashes. The third year plow under the second crop.

You can avoid a large percentage of your short crops and crop failures. Twenty-five, fifty or seventy-five per cent crops are unprofitable. A 100 per cent production is what will put you on Prosperity Road, which you are all seeking. This, we think, can be accomplished provided you will prepare your soil as suggested.

Let each farmer take ten per cent of his tillable acreage each year and treat as follows:

In the Fall thoroughly chop up the old meadow with a disc harrow before plowing. Sow this land in the early Spring with oats, vetch, and peas. Top-dress this crop with barnyard manure or 4-8-4 Commercial Fertilizer. When in bloom again use your harrow to cut the crop before plowing. Seed the same land with buckwheat. When in bloom harrow thoroughly before plowing. Seed the third time to rye and winter vetch. This crop should be harrowed and plowed in the following May.

We believe this treatment will have prepared this soil for any crop desired and should bring every farmer the 100 per cent production mentioned above.

FORMULA No. 2

PERMANENT MEADOW SEEDING FOR DAIRY FARMS

Sow per acre the following grass seeds:

- 10 lbs. Choice Timothy
- 8 " Alfalfa Clover
- 5 " Alsike Clover
- 4 " Red Clover

FORMULA No. 3

SEEDING FOR STOCK HORSE HAY

Sow per acre the following:

- 15 lbs. Choice Timothy
- 2 " Alfalfa Clover
- 2 " Alsike Clover
- 2 " Red Clover

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an abundant supply of good barnyard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be underdrained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or subsoiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mold from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOTBED

In the vicinity of Boston, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation, or pit, two and a half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 6 x 3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sun-light. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two and a half feet. Then put on the sashes and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100 degrees or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90 degrees or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snowstorms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Eggplants should be sown in a separate frame from Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hotbeds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

A SUGGESTION

For the guidance of the Home and Amateur Gardener we append below a ready list of vegetable seeds which we recommend as the best varieties both for quality and productiveness.

We will be pleased to furnish you through your local merchant a trial sample of any seeds in this catalogue, so that you may prove to your own satisfaction they are the equal of any in the market.

For easy identification we have printed these varieties in **BOLD FACE CAPITALS** throughout the catalogue.

Many of these varieties are successfully grown in New England for seed purposes. Believing in the policy of New England grown seeds for New England climate we have specialized in growing such seed stock, which surpasses in size, color and vitality most of the Western grown productions. This fact will be appreciated by New England Seed Dealers and Growers.

ASPARAGUS—Mary Washington. A late improved variety, large size and very tender; nearly rust proof.

BEANS, DWARF—Bountiful. Early, with large, broad, flat, fleshy, green pods, tender and of fine quality.

Emerson's Improved Golden Wax. A most valuable sort, early and very tender, with large, flat wax pods, remarkably free from rust.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. Earliest and largest of all the bush lima, very productive, with large beans of delicious flavor.

French Horticultural Dwarf. A grand shell bean with large green pods beautifully splashed with red, very prolific and fine flavor.

BEANS, POLE—Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead. Enormous pods of light green color, entirely free from string, of delicious flavor.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. Very similar in habits of growth to those of the Kentucky Wonder Green Pod but superior in quality, large wax pods entirely stringless, and continues to bear until killed by frost.

King Horticultural (Worcester). As a shell bean it is unequalled, pods are very large, of handsome red color and very tender.

BEET—Crosby's Egyptian. The best, extra early, good color, of medium size and delicious flavor.

Edmands' Blood Turnip. Medium early, uniform type, of deep red color.

Detroit Dark Red. The best for fall or winter use, dark in color, good size and of fine flavor.

Swiss Chard. Excellent for greens to be used same as spinach.

CREOLE OR KALE—Dwarf German Green Curled. A well known variety, very hardy, one of the best for the garden.

BRUSSELL SPROUTS—Improved Dwarf German. Very productive, with compact heads of delicious flavor.

CAULIFLOWER—Snowball. One of the best for early use, dwarf, with white solid heads.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. The best for late fall with large compact heads.

CABBAGE—Copenhagen Market. Early, with large round heads, short-stemmed, very solid, with leaves of light green.

Hollander or Danish Ball Head. An unsurpassed winter variety with round heads, large and solid, of very fine flavor.

CELERY—Boston Market. Of dwarf branching habit, unequalled by any other sort, being solid and very crisp.

Golden Self-Blanching. Early, beautiful yellow color, of excellent flavor.

CARROT—Early Scarlet Horn. One of the best early sorts as a table carrot, of excellent flavor.

Improved Danvers Half Long. For a general crop the best, roots medium length, of deep orange color, very crisp and tender.

T H O M A S W . E M E R S O N C O M P A N Y

CORN, SWEET — **Golden Sunshine.** The earliest yellow sweet corn, maturing about ten days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears are 6 to 7 inches long, containing 12 rows of broad kernels of very fine quality.

EMERSON'S EARLY GOLDEN SUNRISE. In our estimation the best yellow sweet corn ever catalogued; very prolific, of delicious flavor.

(See Page 1)

Bantam Evergreen. The tender, sweet qualities of this corn combined with its large size, makes it one of the most desirable of the later sweet corns.

CUCUMBER—Davis Perfect. Fruit of a dark green color, very handsome, crisp and tender, from ten to twelve inches in length.

DANDELION—Improved French Thick-Leaved. A large leaved variety of upright growth.

EGGPLANT—Improved New York Purple. Very large, of deep purple color, fine quality and excellent keeper.

ENDIVE—Broad-leaved Batavian. The most popular variety, used chiefly in salads.

KOHL-RABI—Early White Vienna. Fine early sort, flesh white and tender.

LEEK—Large American Flag. Strong vigorous growth, excellent for home use.

LETTUCE—May King. Early, with large globular-shaped head, very sweet and tender.

Black Seeded Tennisball. One of the best for open-air culture; heads are well formed and of fine flavor.

MELONS, MUSK—Emerald Gem. Extra early, smooth ribbed, dark green skin, with orange flesh.

Rocky Ford or Improved Netted Gem. One of the best early green fleshed melons, very sweet.

MELONS, WATER—Cole's Early. An extra early variety, oval in shape, flavor excellent.

Kleckley's Sweet. Very popular, fine grained, large fruit, of excellent flavor.

ONION—Yellow Globe Danvers. An early round variety, small neck, large yielder, mild in flavor, very uniform.

PARSLEY—Double Curled. Large dark green leaves of robust growth, beautifully curled and very hardy.

PARSNIP—Hollow Crown. One of the best for table use, medium length, with very smooth skin.

PEAS—Little Marvel. A choice early wrinkled pea, very sweet, height 15 inches.

Gradus. A large podded first wrinkled pea. The pods are almost as large as the Telephone and are fit to pick about two days after the Alaska.

Sutton's Excelsior. A great improvement on the Nott's Excelsior, earlier, with larger peas, very prolific.

Alderman. A large podded late wrinkled variety, very productive, well filled with large peas of delicious flavor.

PEPPER—Bell or Bull Nose. A large sort, flesh thick, less pungent than most varieties.

PUMPKIN—Sweet or Sugar. Fine grain, very sweet, with a skin of deep orange color.

RADISH—Scarlet Turnip. Very early, round small top, of rich scarlet color.

French Breakfast. A popular quick growing variety, oval form, scarlet tipped with white.

SALSIFY—Mammoth Sandwich Island. Of good size, very smooth, with excellent flavor.

SPINACH—Round Thick Leaf. The best for spring or fall sowing, large thick leaves.

New Zealand. A low spreading plant from which tender green leaves can be picked the entire season.

SQUASH—Giant Summer Crookneck. Is early, extra large size, growing from 12 to 15 inches in length, of very fine flavor.

Delicious Winter. Green skin, orange flesh, very fine grained, sweet and dry.

Improved Hubbard. The most popular of all winter varieties, color bluish green with flesh of orange color, an excellent keeper.

TOMATO—Sparks' Earliana. Remarkable for its size and earliness, very productive, of a good red color.

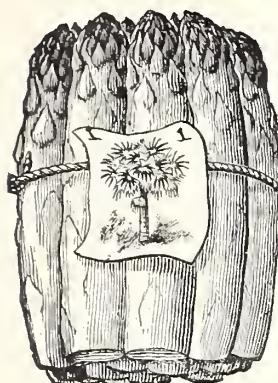
New Stone. A grand tomato of good size. Fruit, a scarlet color and good flavor; the best main crop.

TURNIP—Purple Top Strap Leaf. Of quick growth, flesh is white, very fine grain and very sweet.

White Egg. A very rapid grower, very solid, with fine grained flesh; egg shaped.

RUTA-BAGA—Improved American Purple Top. Very largely grown, yellow flesh, of good flavor and keeper.

T H O M A S W. E M E R S O N C O M P A N Y



ARTICHOKE

Green Globe. The standard and best variety.

PKT. OZ. LB
\$0.10 \$0.75 \$6.00

ASPARAGUS

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. The most approved
and standard sort

Mary Washington. It is nearly rust-free and a very vigorous grower. Its shoots are large and very dark green in color.

\$0.10 \$0.15 \$1.25

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Two-year-old roots
Mary Washington. One-year-old roots

PER HUNDRED
\$2.00
3.00

BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH

HARICOT

Friiorenau

Bohra

Culture.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.



Stringless Green Pod Beans

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. One of the earliest Green Pod Beans in cultivation, bearing tender, meaty, straight green pods; crisp, tender and stringless. Claimed to be earlier than the Valentine or Six-Weeks.

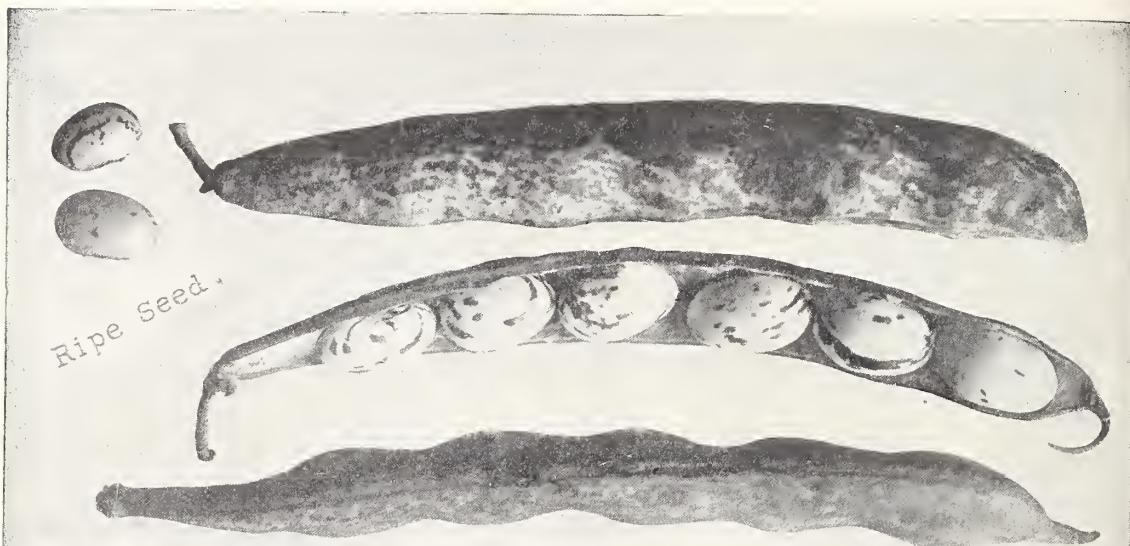
Stringless Green Pod Giant. Improved long-podded strain of above

Valentine, Extra Early. Round, thick, solid pods; tender, fine flavor

Valentine Black. Long, round, straight, handsome pods; black seed; very early.

DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS	
BOUNTIFUL. The pods grow to large size, are broad and fleshy, cook tender and of fine quality. The plants make a healthy growth and are productive . . .	LB. \$0.50
Low's Champion Bush. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green flat pods . . .	45
Cranberry Red. A stringless sort; green pods, good quality	45
Early Refugee. Very productive; pods round and tender, light green . . .	45
Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat green pods . . .	50
Green Pod Beans in cultivation, and stringless. Claimed to be	50
strain of above	50
binder, fine flavor	45
s; black seed; very early. . . .	45

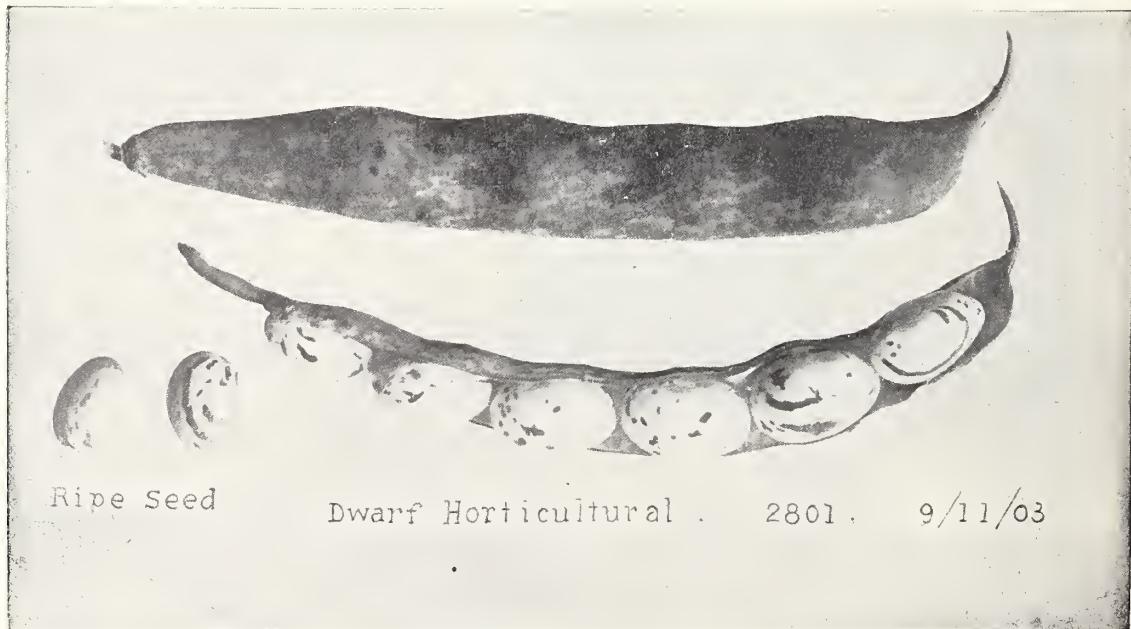
T H O M A S W . E M E R S O N C O M P A N Y



Dwarf Horticultural

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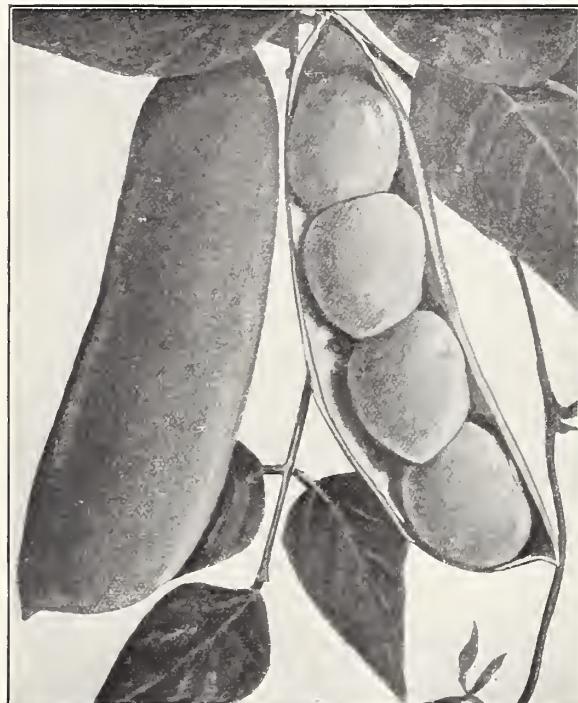
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Dwarf Horticultural . 2801 . 9/11/03

BEANS—DWARF SHELL VARIETIES

	LB.
Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural	\$0.40
Horticultural, Dwarf. Productive; finest early shell beans; carmine podded	40
FRENCH'S DWARF HORTICULTURAL. A grand shell bean with large green pods, beautifully splashed with red; very prolific and of fine flavor	50
Red Kidney. Very productive; green pods; good shell bean	35
White Kidney. A superior kind. For baking purposes	35
White Marrow. Used generally as a winter bean	35
Yellow Eye. A good sort for field culture, used mostly for baking	35
Emerson's (E) Pea. Very small, white variety; early, and very prolific; the most valuable sort for baking purposes in this market	35
Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop; good	45



Burpee's Bush Lima Beans

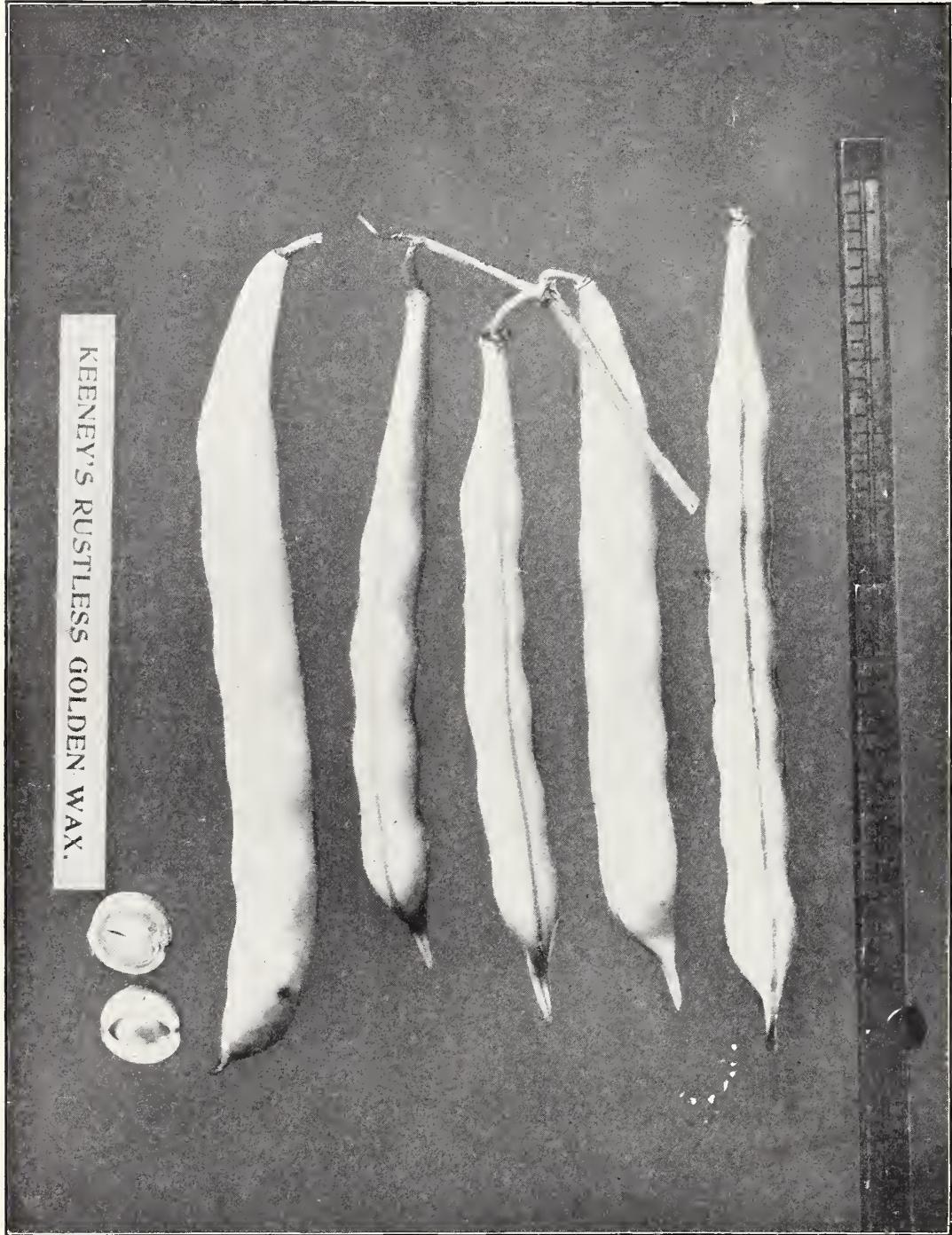
BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH LIMAS

	LB.
BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. A genuine Dwarf or Bush Lima Bean; yields an immense number of pods, and is a sure cropper	\$0.40
Dreer's Bush Lima, or Kumerle. An excellent large seeded sort about a week earlier than Burpee's	40
Henderson's Bush Lima. A very dwarf sort and productive	40
Fordhook Bush Lima. Pods larger than Dreer's Bush Lima; upright in growth, bearing immense crops	45

BEANS—DWARF WAX OR BUTTER VARIETIES

	LB.
Currie's Rust-Proof (see illustration on next page). Pods long, flat, straight and of a waxy-white color; quality excellent	\$0.45
Challenge Black Wax. A new variety of extra quality and very prolific; yellow pods	45
Davis White Wax. An exceedingly hardy, productive, white-seeded, wax-podded sort	40

T H O M A S W . E M E R S O N C O M P A N Y



KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX.



Currie's Rust-Proof Black Wax Beans

measuring 7 to 8 inches in length, remarkably free from rust, and of delicious flavor	50
Pencil Pod Black Wax. Pods are long, pencil-like, and brittle, enormous cropper	45
Prolific Black Wax. Early round podded variety; very productive and of fine flavor	45
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust	50
Refugee Wax. Extra early; long, round yellow pods, entirely stringless	45
Round Pod Kidney Wax. Early; with long productive pods; very meaty and entirely stringless; of delicious flavor	50
Sure Crop Stringless Wax. A dwarf growing variety with large pods of delicious flavor. Hardy and stringless	50

BEANS—DWARF WAX OR BUTTER VARIETIES Continued

EMERSON'S IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX BEAN.	LB.
Very early with flat golden pods	\$0.50

Grenell's Improved Golden Wax. Very early; flat golden pods	50
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Golden Wax Keeney's Rustless. A vigorous wax podded variety, wonderfully productive, the pods are thick and meaty, entirely stringless and of fine quality	50
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Hodson Wax. A new distinct type of a wax bean, being an enormous bearer of long yellow pods, often	50
measuring 7 to 8 inches in length, remarkably free from rust, and of delicious flavor	50

Pencil Pod Black Wax. Pods are long, pencil-like, and brittle, enormous cropper	45
Prolific Black Wax. Early round podded variety; very productive and of fine flavor	45
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust	50
Refugee Wax. Extra early; long, round yellow pods, entirely stringless	45
Round Pod Kidney Wax. Early; with long productive pods; very meaty and entirely stringless; of delicious flavor	50
Sure Crop Stringless Wax. A dwarf growing variety with large pods of delicious flavor. Hardy and stringless	50

BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING

HARICOTS A RAMES

Frijole de Bejuco

Stangen-Bohnen

Culture.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

Golden Cluster Wax. A large golden podded variety; early and tender	\$0.40
Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	40
Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	40
Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	40
King of the Garden Lima. Large pod and bean; productive	40
Dreer's Lima. Thick and of fine quality	40

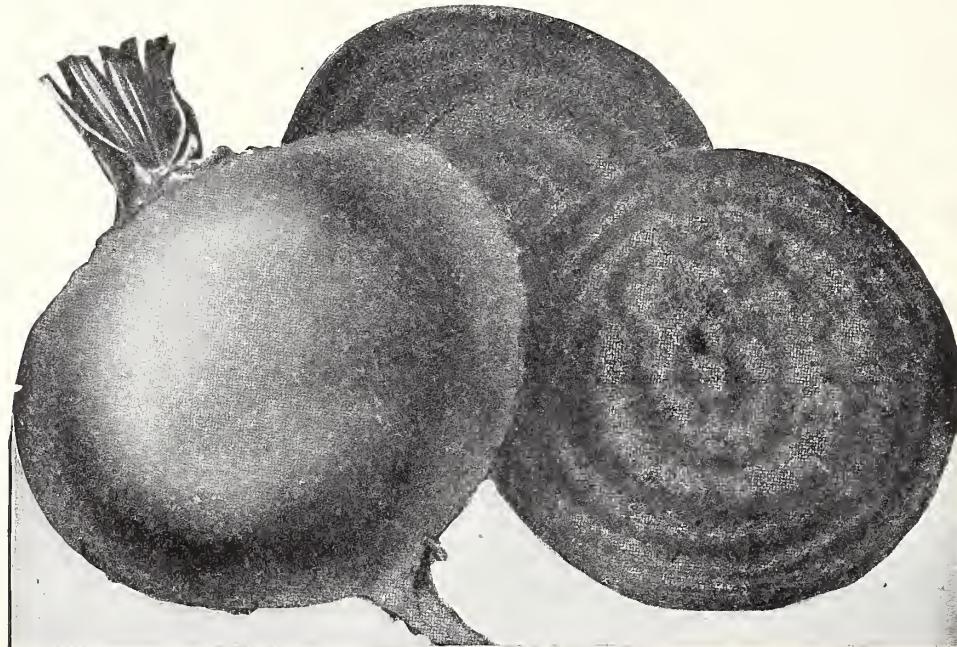
BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING—Continued

	LB.
KING HORTICULTURAL (WORCESTER). A new variety which is in great demand by New England gardeners; both beans and pods much larger than those of the common kind; pods bright carmine; as a shell bean one of the best	
KENTUCKY WONDER, or OLD HOMESTEAD. Pods green, very long; productive. (<i>See cover</i>)	\$0.40
Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole bean; very ornamental	40
White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	40
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and excellent either as a snap or shell bean	40
Lazy Wife. A large green podded pole bean measuring from 4 to 6 inches long, stringless and of fine flavor	35
KENTUCKY WONDER WAX. Equal in every respect to the green pod of the same name with long, handsome yellow wax pods	35
White Dutch Case Knife. Pods long, green and flat, can be either snapped or shelled	45
	40

BEETS

*Betterave**Hunkel Hube*

Culture.—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted very early sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves, or for general crop, sow as soon as the ground will permit, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to three inches in the row. For winter use the turnip varieties may be sown in June. If possible, always sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed. A supply may be had for winter use by storing in a cellar and keeping covered with sand, earth or sods to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One ounce to 50 feet of drill, 5 to 6 pounds to acre.



Edmands' Blood Turnip Beet

BEETS—Continued

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. The best variety for early planting. Small top, good shape, with a dark color; a general favorite with market gardeners.. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.50

DETROIT DARK RED BLOOD TURNIP BEET. One of the very best sorts not only for the market gardener but for the home gardener. This variety was introduced as an improvement in turnip shape for table use. It has a small, upright growing top, matures early, and the splendid shape and color of the roots make it popular with everyone who plants it. It has a dark blood red root; flesh bright red, toned with lighter shade, and very crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.50

EARLY WONDER. An early deep blood red variety very uniform in shape with a small top nearly globular shaped. A very attractive beet of excellent keeping qualities

PKT.	OZ.	LB.
\$0.10	\$0.25	\$2.25

E D M A N D S ,	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
E A R L Y			
B L O O D			
T U R N I P .			
A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality .	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$1.25

Extra Early Dark

Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape . . .	10	20	1.25
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Extra Early

Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark red . . .	10	20	1.25
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Crosby's Egyptian Beet

Dewing's Extra Early. Early; of fine form and flavor, and good for market	10	20	1.25
Bastian's Early Turnip. One of the earliest; light color	10	20	1.25
SWISS CHARD. Used for greens	10	20	1.25
Swiss Chard, Lucullus. A new moss curled sort, very large leaves; the midribs forming a good substitute for asparagus	10	20	1.25

BEETS—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Kuntelruchen

Culture.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. fertilizer, 200 lbs. bone flour and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

	PKT.	oz.	LB.
Orange Globe Mangel			
Wurzel. Medium size with small top; flesh deep orange yellow . . .	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.90
Norbitan Giant. A long red mangel of im- mense size with small top and neck . . .	10	10	90
Golden Tankard Man- gel Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet . . .	10	10	90
Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Very large selected strain . . .	10	10	90
Mammoth Dignity Mangel. Remarkable for the broad shoulder and massive shape of the root. Single roots often attain the weight of thirty-five pounds each, and will yield forty-five tons per acre with good cultivation. The roots are smooth and regular, and of blood-red color . . .	10	10	90
Lane's Sugar. For sugar making or stock feeding . . .	10	10	75



Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel

T H O M A S W . E M E R S O N C O M P A N Y

BORECOLE OR KALE

Culture.—Sow early in the spring in prepared beds, covering the seeds thinly and evenly; transplant in June, and treat in the same manner as for Cabbage. They are extremely hardy, and will endure quite a low temperature. The Siberian variety is also sown in September for early greens. One ounce will sow 150 feet drill.

Siberian. Sow in the fall for use in the spring

PKT.	OZ.	LB.
\$0.10	\$0.20	\$1.50

Green Curled Tall Scotch. One of the best varieties for the market. Sow in spring for fall use

10	20	1.50
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DWARF GERMAN GREEN CURLED. Very hardy; a standard market sort. Sow same as above

10	20	1.50
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BROCCOLI

The Broccoli are closely allied to the Cauliflower family, requiring same cultivation and treatment as Cauliflower.

White Cape. Heads medium, compact and creamy white; reliable to head.

PKT.	OZ.
\$0.10	\$0.50

Early Purple Cape. Rather hardier sort, with greenish purple heads; good flavor.

10	50
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BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Bearing small sprouts on the side of the main stalks like miniature Cabbages of delicious flavor.

IMPROVED DWARF GERMAN. Compact heads, very productive, highly recommended

PKT.	OZ.	LB.
\$0.10	\$0.25	\$2.50

CAULIFLOWER

CHOUFLEUR

Coliflor

Blumen Kohl

Culture.—Any soil that will grow Cabbage will grow Cauliflower; extra manuring and preparation of the soil will be well repaid. The seeds may be sown in September and the plants wintered over in the same manner as described for early Cabbage. Where this is not practicable it may be had just as well by sowing the seeds in the hotbed in January or February, and transplanting the plants at two or three inches apart in boxes or in the soil of another hotbed until such time as they are safe to be planted in the open ground, which in this latitude is usually from the 15th of March to the 10th of April. If properly hardened off they are seldom injured by planting out too early. For second early and late crop sow at the same date as given in the directions for Cabbage crop. One ounce for 1,000 plants.

	PKT.	OZ.
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt. Dwarf and very early; large, compact heads	\$0.10	\$3.00

Danish Giant (Dry Weather). Similar to Dwarf Erfurt, but with heavier foliage; are liable to blight in hot weather	10	3.75
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SNOWBALL (Henders- son). Very largely grown for an early crop. Of dwarf habit; heads white and solid. Pure stock	10	3.75
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Early Paris. Ten days later than the above named. Finest im- ported seed	10	1.25
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VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT. One of the finest fall varieties in cultivation	10	1.00
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Cauliflower

CABBAGE

CHOU

Berza de repollo

Kohl

Culture.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold-frames, where they are wintered, taking care in planting to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. One ounce will produce fifteen hundred plants.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

COPENHAGEN MARKET. Early with large round heads, short stems and very solid; leaves of light green

PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.50

Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early pointed heads

10	35	1.00
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Early Winnigstadt. A standard second early variety; pointed heads

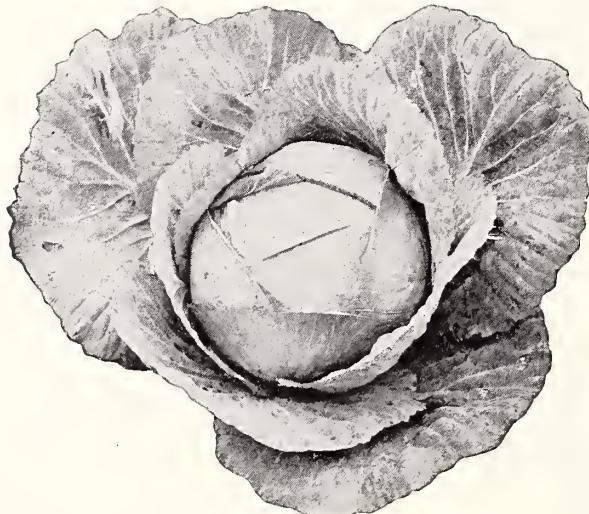
10	35	1.00
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American Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use winter and spring; of delicate flavor

10	35	1.00
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Henderson's Early Summer. A few days later than Wakefield, rather larger, and more globe shaped; much used by market gardeners; stands long in head

10	35	1.00
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Early Summer Cabbage

**Stone - Mason
Drumhead.**

One of the very best for a main crop, and is unequalled for storing for winter use; is grown more extensively around Boston than any other drumhead

10	35	1.00
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**Premium Flat
Dutch.**

A standard variety of late drum-head; much used at the South and West

10	35	1.00
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CABBAGE—Continued

	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
Golden Acre. An early, round headed cabbage, very solid and fine quality. An improvement on Copenhagen Market	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$2.50
All-Seasons. One of the finest for second early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely	10	35	1.00
Fottler's Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second early or late	10	35	1.00



Danish Roundhead Cabbage

HOLLANDER OR DANISH BALL HEAD. An unsurpassed winter variety, heads round, large, very hard, tender, and fine flavored	10	40	1.25
Red Dutch or Pickling. Fine, solid, dark red heads	10	50	1.50
Danish Roundhead Cabbage. A late variety, matures earlier than the Danish Ball Head. The heads are round with short stalk, and for solidity is ahead of all others. The interior leaves are pure white, of sweet flavor. A healthy variety and able to resist hot weather and disease	10	40	1.25
Glory of Enkhuizen. Large, early, ball-shaped heads, very solid; of excellent quality	10	40	1.00
Pe Tsai or Chinese	10	35	75

CELERY

CELERI *Apio* *Cellerie*

Culture.—Sow the seed in a light, rich dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plant good. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three, or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. The beds should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
BOSTON MARKET. The dwarf, branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. It is unequalled by any other sort, being solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. Its compact, dwarf habit allows closer planting, and requires less earthing-up than the taller sorts	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.75
Henderson's White Plume. The stock and portions of the inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp, solid and of a pleasing, nutty flavor, while its white, feather-like foliage places it ahead of all others as a table ornament	10	40	1.25

CELERY—Continued

	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (American). A new dwarf variety of great merit; of quick growth and very early; beautiful golden yellow; solid and of excellent flavor	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.75
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (French).	10	1.00	3.75



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

Giant Pascal.

A large fall or winter variety of fine nutty flavor, free from bitter taste

10 50 1.75

Celeriac, or Turnip — Rooted.

The round, solid roots of this variety are used for salads

10 25 90

Celery Seed for Flavoring.

Used in flavoring pickles, soups, etc.

15 25

CHIVES

The tops are used, which have the flavor of onions

10 60 1.75

CHERVIL**Curled Chervil.**

Largely used in soups and salads

10 35 90

CHICORY**Large - Rooted**

Chicory. Leaves when blanched are esteemed as an excellent salad

10 25 75

CARROT

CAROTTE

Zanahoria

Möhre

Culture.—Sow for early forcing, as early as the ground can be worked; or, for the late crop, until latter part of July. For main crop sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.



			Oxheart or Guerande
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Improved Long Orange			
Extra Early French Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$2.00
EARLY SCARLET HORN. Very thick roots; one of the best early sorts	10	20	1.50
Oxheart, or Guerande. A most excellent sort	10	20	1.50
IMPROVED HALF-LONG DANVERS. Thick; of good quality, and exceedingly productive	10	20	1.50
Hutchinson. A popular variety with the market gardeners. The root is half pointed and the shoulder is greenish as it grows slightly out of the ground	10	40	6.00
Improved Long Orange. Best for stock feeding	10	20	1.50
Large White Belgian. Very productive; used largely for stock	10	20	1.00
Chantenay. A type of Danvers Half-Long, but earlier and smaller	10	20	1.50

CORN—SWEET OR SUGAR

MAIS

Maiz

Maïs

Culture.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems, break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

	LB.	2 LBS
Golden Sunshine. The earliest yellow sweet corn, maturing about 10 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears are 6 to 7 inches long, containing 12 rows of broad kernels of very fine quality	\$0.40	\$0.75
Pocahontas. As early as the Cory, with ears of double the size; very sweet; of delicious flavor	\$0.35	\$0.65
Extra Early Red Cory. A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market	35	65
Whipple's Yellow Corn. Earlier than Bantam; very desirable for early market, with large ears about eight inches long and deep kernels	40	75
Early Crosby. Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality	35	65
EMERSON'S MAMMOTH FIRST CROP—(New). The earliest of all sugar corn; ears double the size of Cory; cob and grain pure white, quality rich and sugary; the best early white corn grown	35	65
Extra Early White Cory. An excellent early variety; as early as the Red Cory. Grain and cob pure white	35	65
Golden Orange. Early, larger ears than Golden Bantam, bright yellow color of excellent flavor	35	65
Golden Bantam. Very hardy, can be planted earlier than any other sweet corn. Especially adapted to the cool summers of New England. Ears from five to six inches in length, of a bright golden yellow color and very rich flavor	35	65
Mammoth White Cory. This having the earliness of the Original Cory with the great advantage of being larger in both ear and kernel, makes it one of the best of our early sweet corns	35	65
Quincy Market. Earlier than the Crosby, but larger, very sweet, 12 rowed	35	65
EMERSON'S EARLY GOLDEN SUNRISE. In our estimation the best yellow sweet corn every catalogued, very prolific, of delicious flavor. (See Page 1)	40	75
Bantam Evergreen. A yellow variety of large size, maturing about 10 days later than the Golden Bantam. The tender, sweet qualities of this corn combined with its large size makes it one of the most desirable later sweet corns	35	65
Golden Giant. A medium, early, yellow sweet corn; ears contain 14 to 16 rows of deep orange grains, very good shipping qualities	40	75

CORN—Continued

MEDIUM EARLIES

		LB.	2 LBS.
Squantum or Potter's Excelsior. Good size, and a most excellent table sort		\$0.35	\$0.65
Early Evergreen. A new strain of the Stowell Evergreen, being about eight days earlier		35	65
Black Mexican. Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black.		35	65

GENERAL CROP



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

		LB.	2 LBS.
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Remains green a long time and is highly prized		\$0.35	\$0.65
Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet; of especially excellent quality		35	65
Country Gentleman. This late or Maine crop variety is the result of a cross of the Ne Plus Ultra with the Stowell Evergreen		35	65

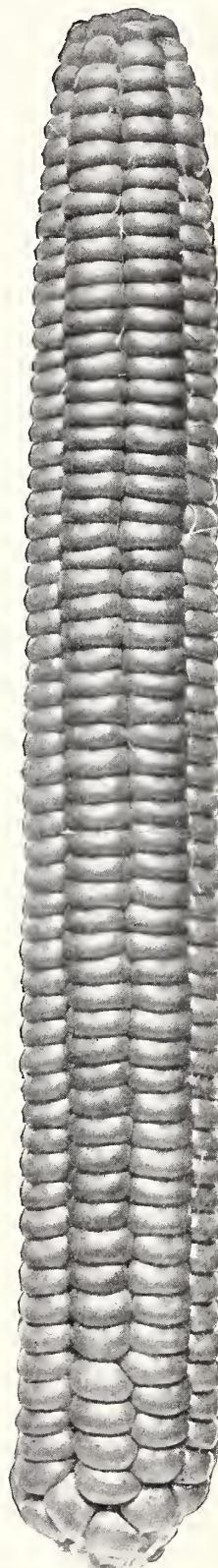
CORN—FIELD CORN

		LB.	2 LBS.	14 LBS.
Improved Early Canada Yellow Flint. Eight rowed; early, very handsome yellow ears; never fails to ripen before frost		\$0.15	\$0.25	\$1.25
Longfellow Yellow Flint. Beautiful long ears with small cob; very productive		15	25	1.25

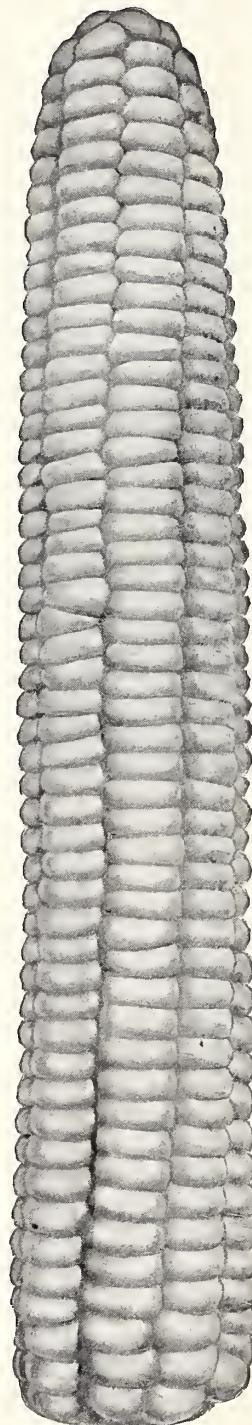


Early Canada Yellow Flint

Page Twenty



Longfellow Yellow Flint

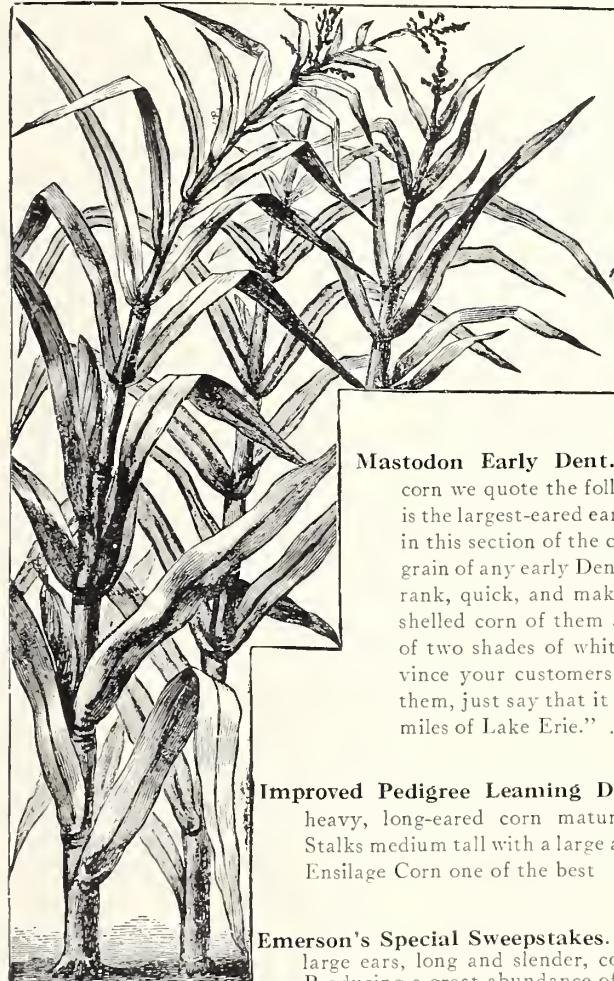


Sanford White Flint

CORN—FIELD CORN—Continued

		LB.	2 LBS.	14 LBS.
Early Sanford White Flint. Used largely for ensilage purposes, the best of its kind known		\$0.15	\$0.25	\$1.25
Compton's Early. Earliest yellow Flint corn, maturing in 75 to 85 days	15	25	1.25	

ENSILAGE IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT



ENSILAGE CORN

	LB.	2 LBS.	14 LBS.
Pride of the North. An excellent variety for short, cool seasons; ears from 8 to 10 inches long and from 14 to 16 rowed	\$0.15	\$0.20	\$1.00

Mastodon Early Dent. Descriptive of this corn we quote the following: "I claim that it is the largest-eared early Dent Corn ever seen in this section of the country, and the largest grain of any early Dent Corn. It grows strong, rank, quick, and makes the finest appearing shelled corn of them all, being purely Dent, of two shades of white and yellow. To convince your customers that it will ripen with them, just say that it was grown within eight miles of Lake Erie." 15 20 1.00

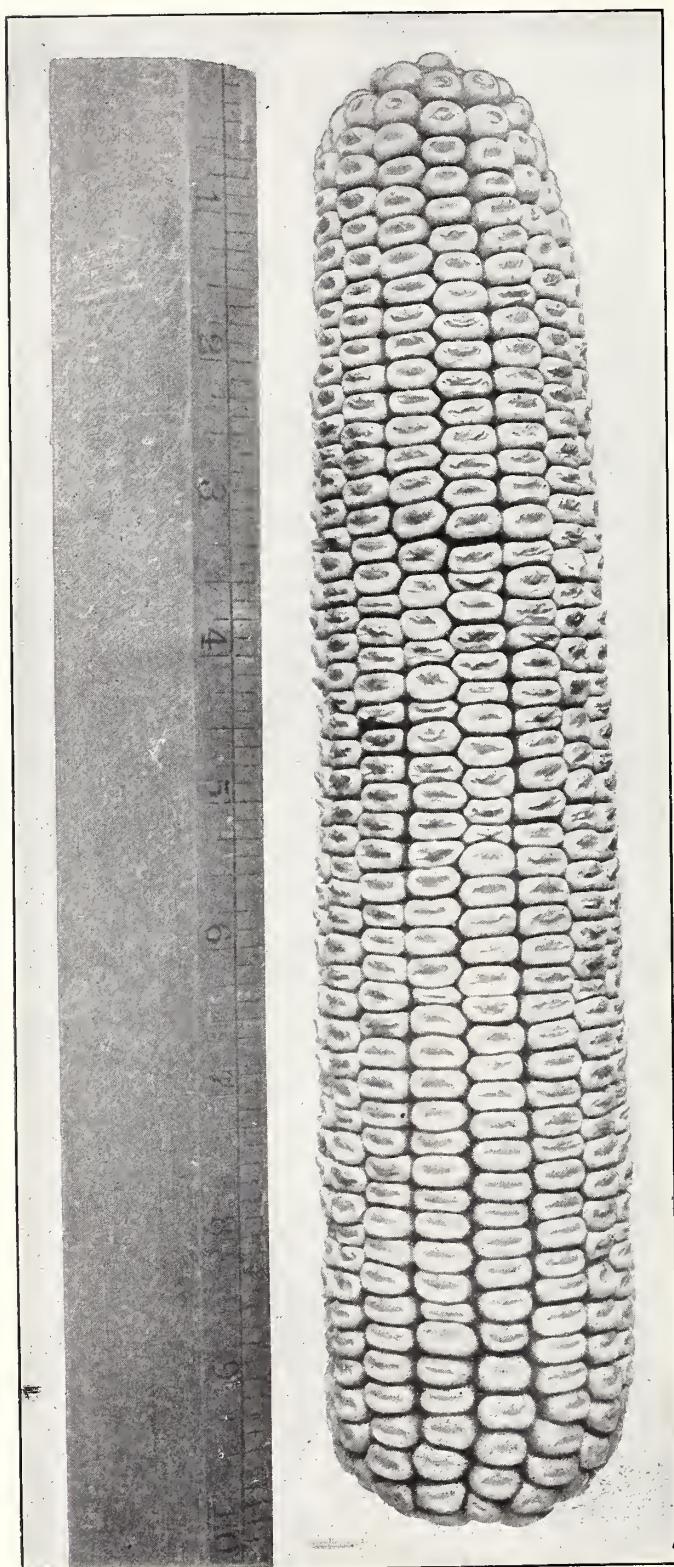
Improved Pedigree Leaming Dent. An early, very heavy, long-eared corn maturing in 100-120 days. Stalks medium tall with a large amount of foliage, as an Ensilage Corn one of the best 15 20 1.00

Emerson's Special Sweepstakes. This variety has very large ears, long and slender, containing 10 to 16 rows. Producing a great abundance of foliage, making it one of the best corns for ensilage in the market \$4.00

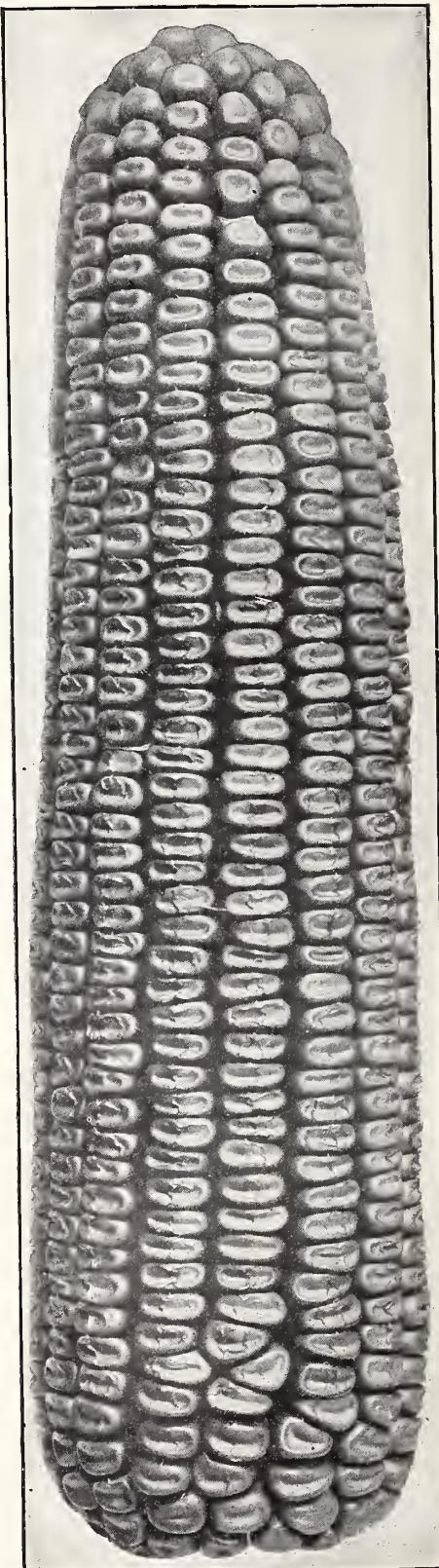
PER BUSH.

	LB.	2 LBS.	14 LBS.
Emerson's Mammoth Red Cob Ensilage. A tall-growing, late variety, with numerous leaves; produces immense crops, the best for ensilage	\$0.15	\$0.20	\$1.00

ENSILAGE AND FODDER



Eureka White Dent Corn



Pedigree Leaming Dent

ENSILAGE CORN—Continued

		LB.	2 LBS.	14 LBS.
Evergreen Sweet Fodder.	This variety surpasses all others for cutting green and feeding to stock. It is the variety most relished by stock, and is tender and full of nutriment	. . . . .	\$0.15	\$0.25 \$1.50
Eureka Ensilage.	A mammoth growing corn of great height, with very large leaves. Superior to the Southern White in every respect	. . . . .	15	25 1.25

CORN—POP CORN

		LB.	2 LBS.
Common White.	. . . . .	\$0.15	\$0.25
White Rice.	Ears short, kernel long pointed, white	. . . . .	15 25
Jap.	White hulless	. . . . .	20 30

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS

		PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Broad-Leaved (Large-seeded.)	A delicious salad, used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce, and is also cooked and used like spinach	. . . . .	\$0.10	\$0.25 \$2.50

CRESS, OR PEPPERGRASS

Plant on rich soil, finely pulverized, in drills six or eight inches apart. That grown in the cool of the season is of the best quality. To be used as salad before the flowers appear.

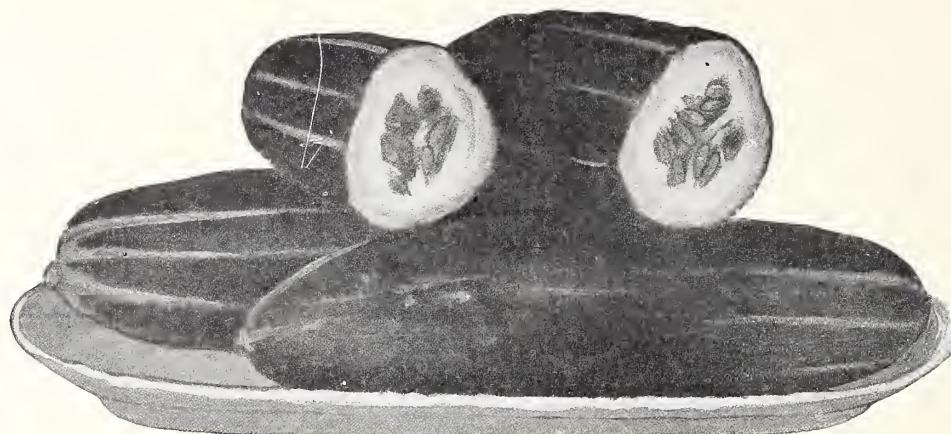
		PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Extra Curled.	Fine pungent flavor. As the plants run quickly to seed sow every two weeks	. . . . .	\$0.10	\$0.15 \$0.75
Water Cress.	Hardy aquatic perennial, growing readily on the banks of streams or ponds	. . . . .	10 50	6.00

CUCUMBER

CONCOMBRE *Cohombro* *Durke*

Culture.—Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich, sandy loam. They should not be planted in the open air until there is a prospect of settled warm weather, in the vicinity of Boston about the middle of May. Plant in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil of each a shovelful of well rotted manure. When all danger from insects is passed, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be gathered when large enough whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness. One ounce for 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hills for an acre.

CUCUMBERS—Continued



Improved White Spine Cucumber

	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
Boston Pickling. A favorite pickling sort, of fine quality		\$0.10	\$0.20 \$0.55
Early Russian. Very early; short; is a valuable variety for small pickles	10	20	55
Early Frame. Medium size; excellent for pickles when young	10	20	55
Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive	10	20	55
Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific	10	20	55
Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use	10	25	60

Japanese Climbing.

Can be trained upon a trellis or poles. The flesh is pure, white, crisp

10 20 55

Long Green.

Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles

10 25 60

Small Gherkin.

Very small, burr; used for pickles

10 20 55

Improved White Spine.

Well flavored and of medium size

10 20 55

Arlington White Spine.

A selection from the white Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are unusually crisp and tender, and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles

10 20 55

DAVIS PERFECT.

Fruit of a dark green color, very handsome; a fine forcing variety, very crisp and tender, an excellent cropper

10 20 55



Davis Perfect Cucumber

DANDELION

PISSENLIT

*Amargon**Bardeluw*

Culture.—The Dandelion is a hardy, perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which makes them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: △. This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough. One ounce, 50 feet of drill.

	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED. Large leaved variety, upright in growth	\$0.10	\$1.25	\$4.00
Common.	10	50	1.50



Improved New York Eggplant

EGGPLANT

Plant the seed in March in a hotbed; or for family use, in flower pots in a warm window. Transplant in open ground after weather has become warm and settled, in rows two feet apart each way. They require a rich soil and as favorable a location for warmth as the garden will afford. One ounce to fifteen hundred plants.

	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality for the table	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$2.00

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE.

The best; large and of fine quality; of deep purple color, fine keeper

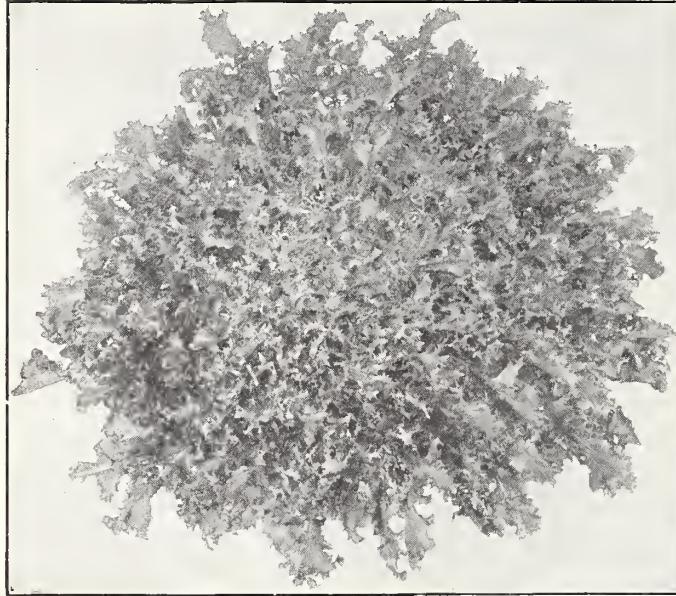
10	60	2.00
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ENDIVE

For early use sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills fifteen inches apart, and thin plants to six to eight inches in a row. Any common garden soil will do; but a rather moist situation is preferable. To blanch the leaves gather them carefully together when perfectly dry, and tie with matting or any soft fibrous material. Another method is to invert flower pots over the plants. The leaves are very highly esteemed for use as salads. One ounce for three thousand plants.

ENDIVE—Continued

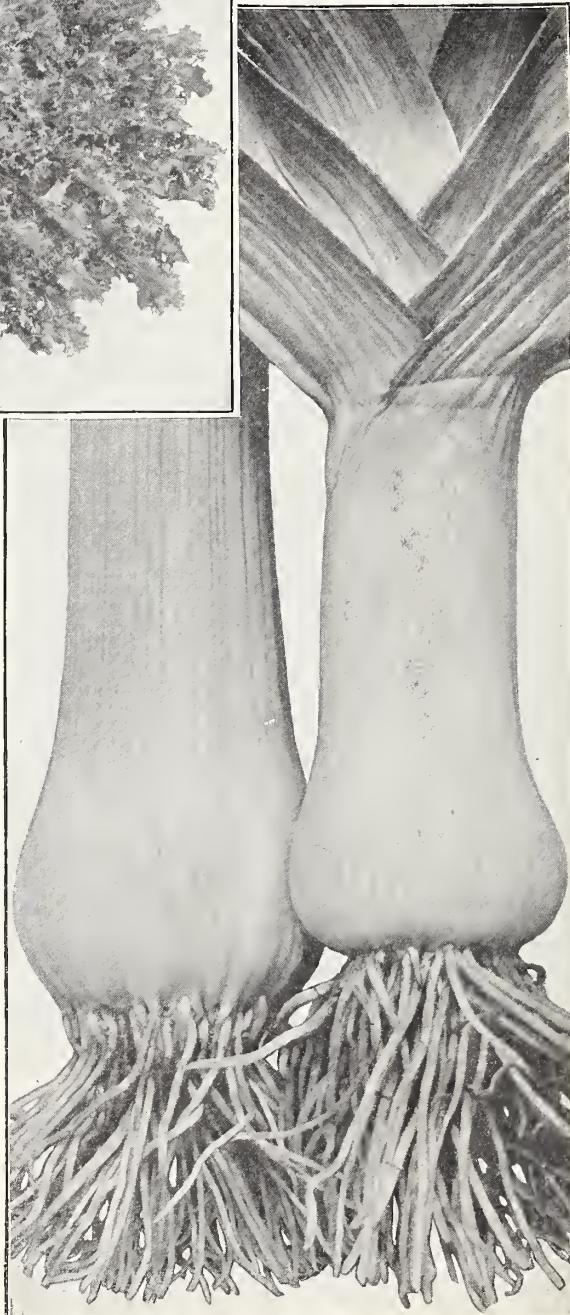
		PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
Green Curled.	Very hardy; leaves dark green, tender and crisp	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.60
BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN.	Chiefly used in soups and stews; requires to be tied up for blanching	10	25	60

**Green Curled Endive****KOHL-RABI**

An intermediate vegetable between the Cabbage and Turnip. Sow in April, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out or transplant in rows eight inches apart. When three to four inches in diameter they are fit to eat. For late use, sow in June and July.

	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Flesh white and tender; the best market sort. excellent for table use.	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75

Early Purple Vienna.	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
Differs from the above in color, being of a bluish purple	10	25	75

**LEEK**

Generally considered superior to the onion for soups, hardy and easily cultivated.

	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. A favorite market variety	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75

LETTUCE

Culture.—For main early crop, seed may be sown in the open ground in the middle of September, and transplanted to cold frames as soon as large enough to handle, being wintered over the same as early Cabbage. In dry, well-sheltered spots, by covering with leaves or litter late in the season. Lettuce plant may be saved over the winter without glass covering in southern parts of the country without difficulty. The plants for setting out in spring are also sown in cold frames in March, and in hotbeds in February, and by careful covering up at night make fine plants by April. But for ordinary private use in the summer months, the simplest way is to sow it thinly in rows one foot apart and thin out the plants so that they will stand one foot apart. This is easier than transplanting the plants sown every two or three weeks from middle of April to middle of August. Lettuce may be had in perfection the whole season.

	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
Boston Fine Curled. Very early; leaves beautifully curled			\$0.10 \$0.30 \$0.75
Big Boston. Large heading variety, very hardy		10	30 75



Improved Hanson Head Lettuce

	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
Salamander. Fine compact heads, which resist summer heat admirably			\$0.10 \$0.30 \$0.75

	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
Grand Rapids Forcing. Matures quickly; heads large size, good flavor	10	30	75

	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
MAY KING. Very hardy; fine heads, of good quality. The outer leaves are yellowish-green, tinged with brown, while inside is rich golden yellow	10	30	75

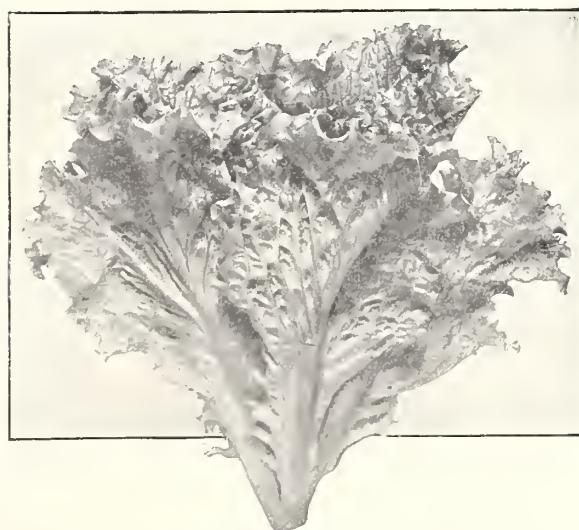
	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
Iceberg. A quick growing variety; solid head; very crisp and tender	10	30	75

Hanson. Heads large and solid; tender; stands summer heat well 10 30 75

Early Curled Simpson. Heads loose; very tender; excellent for first crop 10 30 75

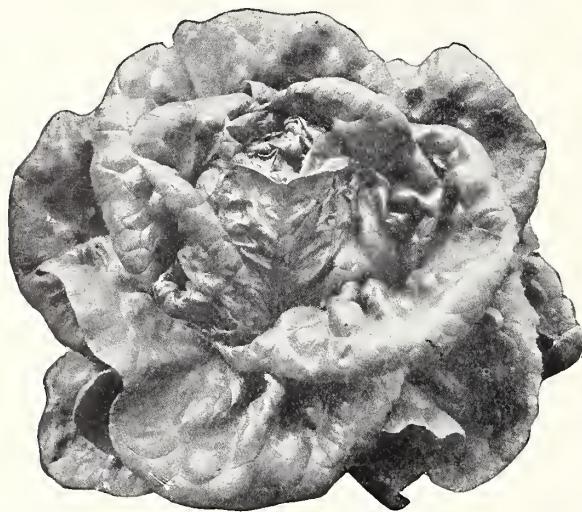
Early Curled Silesia. Early, large, green fringed leaves 10 30 75

Prize Head. Large loose heads, tinged with brown 10 30 75



Prize Head Lettuce

LETTUCE—Continued



Black Seeded Tennisball

leaves should be tied up for a few days to facilitate blanching

Wonderful. A large solid cabbage headed variety. Very crisp and tender

Emerson's Special New York. It usually matures a head in a week or 10 days earlier and the heads are more uniform in type and more regular in forming than in the old New York. Usually two cuttings cleans the field. The Emerson's Special New York is more refined in every way

 PKT. OZ. $\frac{1}{4}$ LB.

White - Seeded Tennisball. —(Forcing Stock). Forms fine, perfect heads very crisp and tender

BLACK - SEEDED TENNISBALL. One of the best head varieties for open-air culture; crisp and tender

\$0.10 \$0.30 \$0.75

Black Seeded Tennisball. Market garden strain. Selected especially for critical trade with well formed heads of excellent flavor

10 30 75

Black Seeded Simpson. A superior variety, large, light colored heads, leaves crumpled

10 50 1.75

Paris White Cos. One of the finest varieties for summer use; the long narrow

10 30 75

leaves should be tied up for a few days to facilitate blanching

10 40 1.00

10 50 1.25

MARTYNIA

Martynia Proboscidea. The green seed-pods make excellent pickles

 PKT. OZ.
\$0.10 \$0.45

MUSKMELOON

MELON MUSCADE

Melon Muscatel

Cantalupen

Culture.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds in a hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand-frames or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Muskmelons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor. One ounce to 75 hills, 2 pounds to an acre.

Christiana. One of the finest orange sorts; round; very sweet

 PKT. OZ. $\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
\$0.10 \$0.20 \$0.50

EMERALD GEM.

Small, extra early; smooth ribbed, dark green skin and orange flesh

10 20 50

Hackensack, Extra Early. Ripens 10 days earlier than the Hackensack

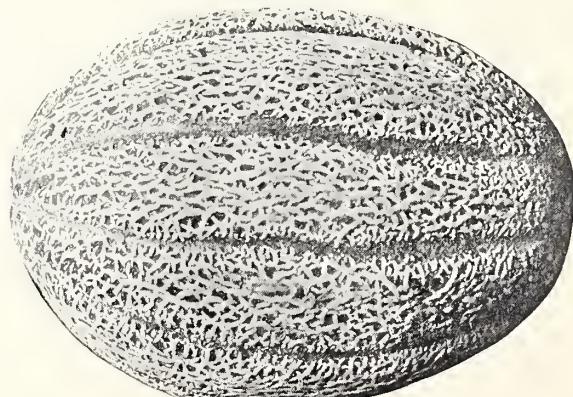
10 20 50

Honey Dew. It is perfectly round, the skin smooth and light cream in color. It should be started very early as it takes a long time to mature. A long keeper.

10 25 75

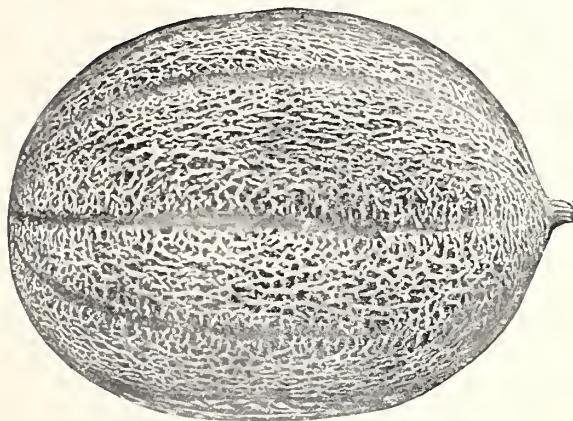
Long Yellow Cantaloupe. Yellow flesh; well adapted for the North

10 20 50



Emerald Gem Muskmelon

MUSKMELONS—Continued



Osage or Miller's Cream Muskmelon

ROCKY FORD, or IMPROVED NETTED GEM. Oval; one of the best early; green flesh \$0.10 \$0.20 \$0.50

Tip Top Muskmelon. This kind cannot be excelled for its eating qualities. The flesh is a bright salmon color, remarkably thick and sweet. It varies from round to slightly oblong and with a green skin turning to a lemon color as it approaches maturity. Edible in 96 days. Size 8½ to 7½ inches. Weight 6½ to 7½ pounds 10 20 50

Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop 10 20 50

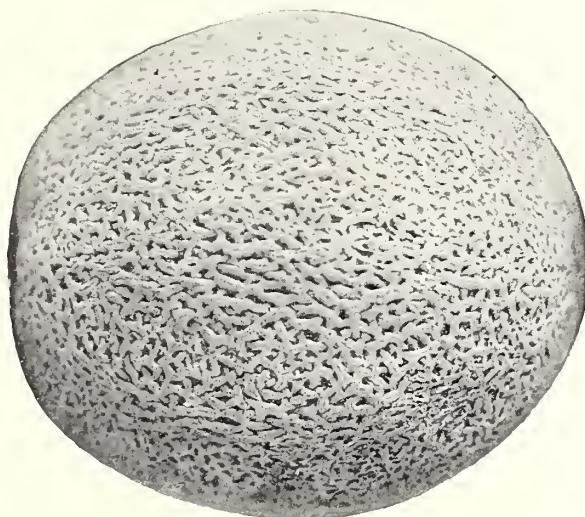
Bender's Surprise. Early; with rich orange flesh of good quality 10 20 50

White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin 10 20 50

Miller's Cream Nutmeg Melon. The finest flavored melon in cultivation, and the best melon grown for the market gardener. The flesh is of a rich salmon color \$0.10 \$0.20 \$0.50

Emerson's Early Wonder. It is the earliest melon in the market and able to resist very cool weather, thus making it a remarkable variety for New England. They grow about 8 by 4½ inches, salmon flesh, oval in shape, with heavy netting and fairly prominent ribs 10 25 75

Paul Rose. A fine netted melon, oval; salmon meated; good shipper 10 20 50



Rocky Ford Melon

WATERMELONS

MELON D'EAU Zandia Wasser-Melone

Culture.—Treat the same as Muskmelon, except that they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety. One ounce to 25 hills.

Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh, early \$0.10 \$0.15 \$0.40

COLE'S EARLY. Medium size, red flesh, green skin 10 15 40

Cuban Queen. A large mottled-green, round variety; red fleshed, solid; fine quality 10 15 40

Citron. Round and handsome, for preserving; red seed 10 15 40

KLECKLEY SWEET. Fine grained, large fruit, of excellent flavor 10 15 40

WATERMELONS—Continued



Watermelons

	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
Hungarian Honey. One of the best and earliest for northern climates	.	.	\$0.10 \$0.15 \$0.40
Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper	.	.	10 15 40
Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; red flesh	.	.	10 15 40
Phinney's Early. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	.	.	10 15 40
Peerless or Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	.	.	10 15 40
Sweet Heart. Very early; one of the best	.	.	10 15 40
Vick's Early. Very early; long, smooth, with bright pink flesh; fine flavor	.	.	10 15 40

MUSTARD

For early salad, sow thickly on a gentle hotbed in February and March, and for general crop, at intervals during spring, on very fine soil, in rows six inches apart; it should be cut when about one inch high.

	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
Giant Southern Curled. Very curly, yellowish-green	.	.	\$0.10 \$0.15 \$0.30
White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	.	.	10 15 30

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms can be successfully and profitably grown during the winter and spring months on greenhouse benches among other plants, in frames, under greenhouse benches, as well as in the open fields or in cellars or outhouses. They are the most profitable crop for the outlay that can be grown, the American market being the best in the world for this delicious and healthful food.

Mushroom Spawn, English. Best mill rack.	This quality can always be relied on	Per Brick 40 c.
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OKRA OR GUMBO

One of the most wholesome vegetables. The pods, when young, of themselves make a fine soup or may be used with other vegetables. They are also pickled. After ground is warm and dry, plant seed thickly in drills 3 feet apart, thinning the young plants to 1 foot apart.

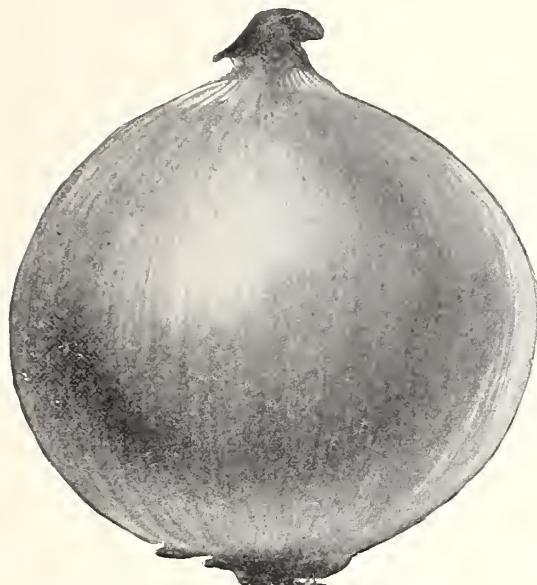
	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
Dwarf Green. Productive and excellent	.	.	\$0.10 \$0.15 \$0.50
Tall Green. Later than the Dwarf	.	.	10 15 50

ONION

OIGNON

*Cebolla**Zwickele*

Culture.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. Five to six pounds to the acre.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
Southport Yellow Globe Onion. Similar to the Danvers Yellow Globe excepting much larger in size. Very desirable .	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50
Early Red Globe. Earliest of the Red Onions. Good size, mild flavor .	10	50	1.50
Early Large Red Wethersfield. The best for general crop; flat in shape	10	50	1.50

Extra Early Red Flat.	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
Early close grained and a good keeper .	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.	An early round variety very small neck, large yielder, and good keeper; mild in flavor, and uniform in size .	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
		10	50	1.50

Southport White Globe.	A large globe shaped; of mild flavor, and a good keeper .	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
		10	50	1.50

White Portugal, or Silver Skin.	A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, very desirable for family use; highly esteemed for pickling when young .	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
		10	50	1.50



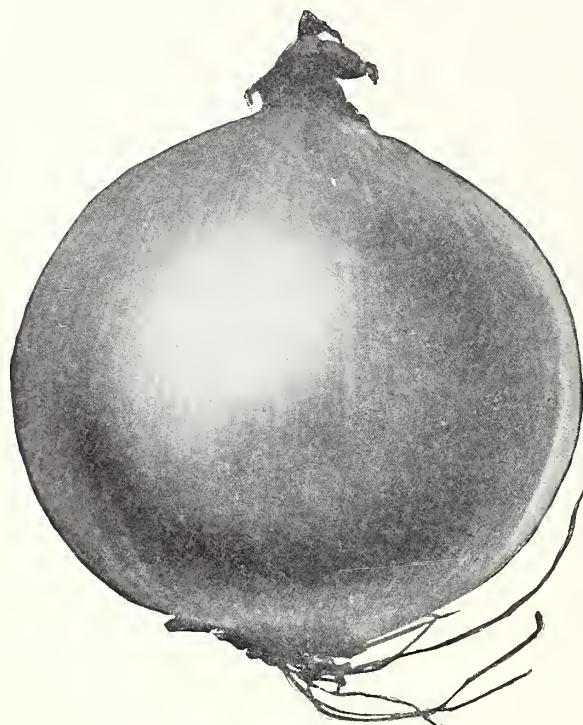
Southport White Globe

ONIONS—Continued

Mammoth Silver King. The largest onion in cultivation. So sweet and tender is the flesh, that it can be eaten raw like an apple; the skin is a beautiful silvery white; the flesh is snow white

PKT. oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ LB.

\$0.10 \$0.50 \$1.50



Southport Red Globe Onion

The Prize - taker.

The American grown Prize-taker Onion grows uniform in shape, of a nearly perfect globe, with thin skin of bright straw color; it is of immense size, measuring from twelve to eighteen inches in circumference, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh from four to five and a half pounds each. It ripens up hard and fine, and presents the handsomest possible appearance, the flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor

10 50 1.50

Yellow Danvers. Similar to Yellow Globe Danvers, but being flat instead of round, early, a good yielder, light yellow skin with fine grained mild white flesh

10 50 1.50

PARSLEY

PERSIL

Perijil

Petersilie

Culture.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold-frame. Ounce to 100 feet of drill.

Champion Moss. PKT. oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
An English variety;
very fine, mossy
curled . . . \$0.10 \$0.20 \$0.50

Fern Leaved. Very ornamental, mossy
curled sort for
table decoration 10 20 50

DOUBLE CURLED.
Fine dwarf crimp
leaves . . . 10 20 50

Plain Leaf. A flat
leaf variety of dark
green color, fine for
flavoring . . . 10 20 50



Moss Curled Parsley

ONION SETS

Culture.—Onion Sets should be planted near the surface as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills about twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. They produce a very early and profitable crop.



Red, White and Yellow Bottom Onion Sets

Red Onion Sets	}	MARKET PRICE
Yellow Onion Sets		
White Onion Sets		
Japanese Onion Sets		

SEED POTATOES

Irish Cobbler (certified seed). A fine extra early sort, of good size and creamy white in color.

Green Mountain (certified seed). It is the best main crop variety. The tubers are white and smooth, and are of excellent quality.

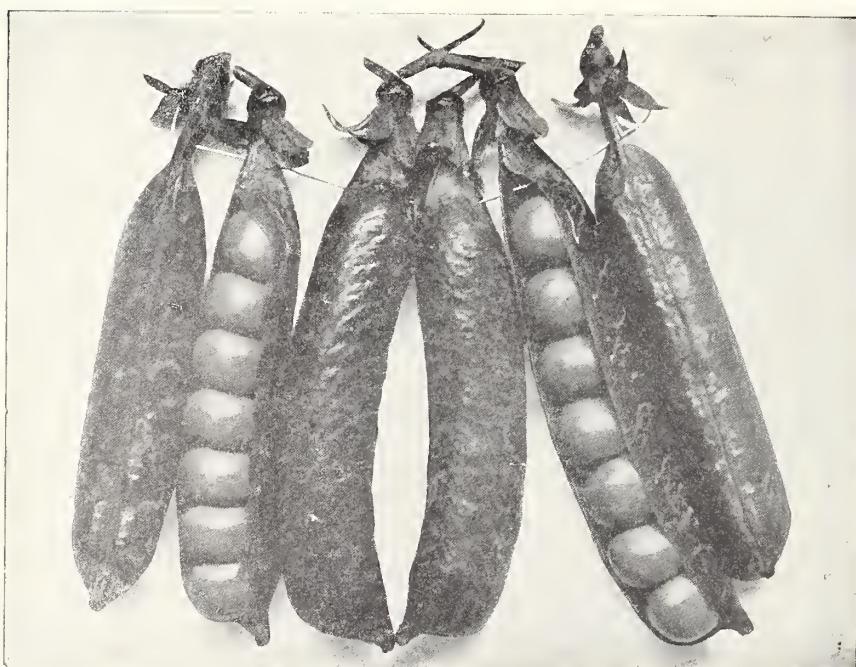
Spaulding Rose (certified seed). A large late potato of smooth, red skin. A good keeping variety.

Irish Cobbler (not certified.)

Green Mountain (not certified.)

Spaulding Rose (not certified.)

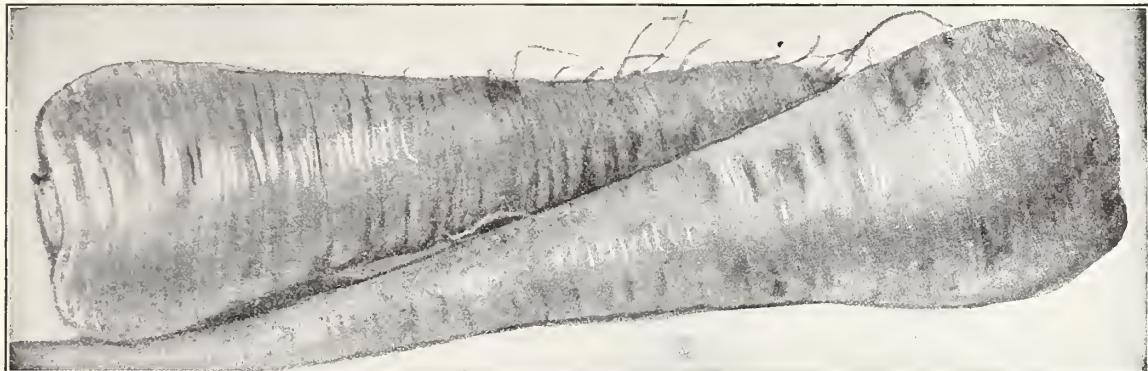
All varieties at market price.



PARSNIP

PONAIRS *Chirijia* Pastinake

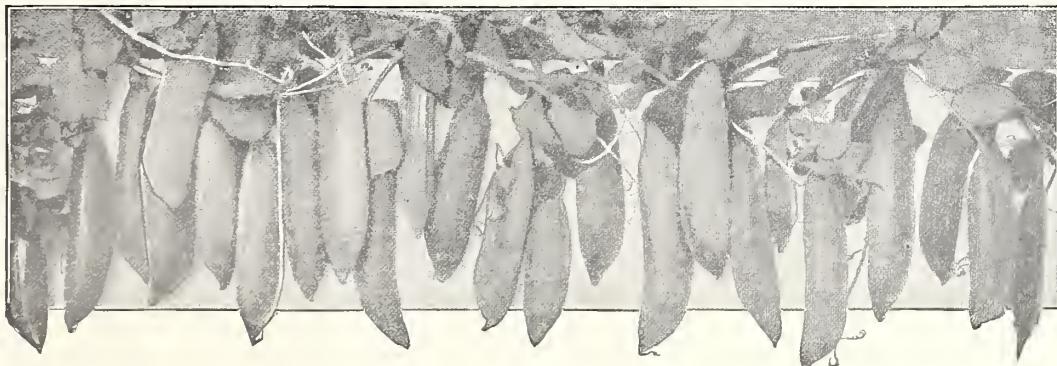
Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds. One ounce to 200 feet of drill, 5 pounds to one acre.



Hollow Crown Parsnips

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Guernsey. The finest variety; of excellent flavor; smooth, fine grained	. . .	\$0.10	\$0.25
HOLLOW CROWN. One of the best grown for table or stock	. . .	10	1.25
Long, Smooth White. The variety most in use; straight, smooth and handsome	10	1.25

PEAS

POIS *Chicharos o Guisantes* Erbsen

Culture.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not overrich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate the Maud S. Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus Pisi*). This



PEAS—Continued

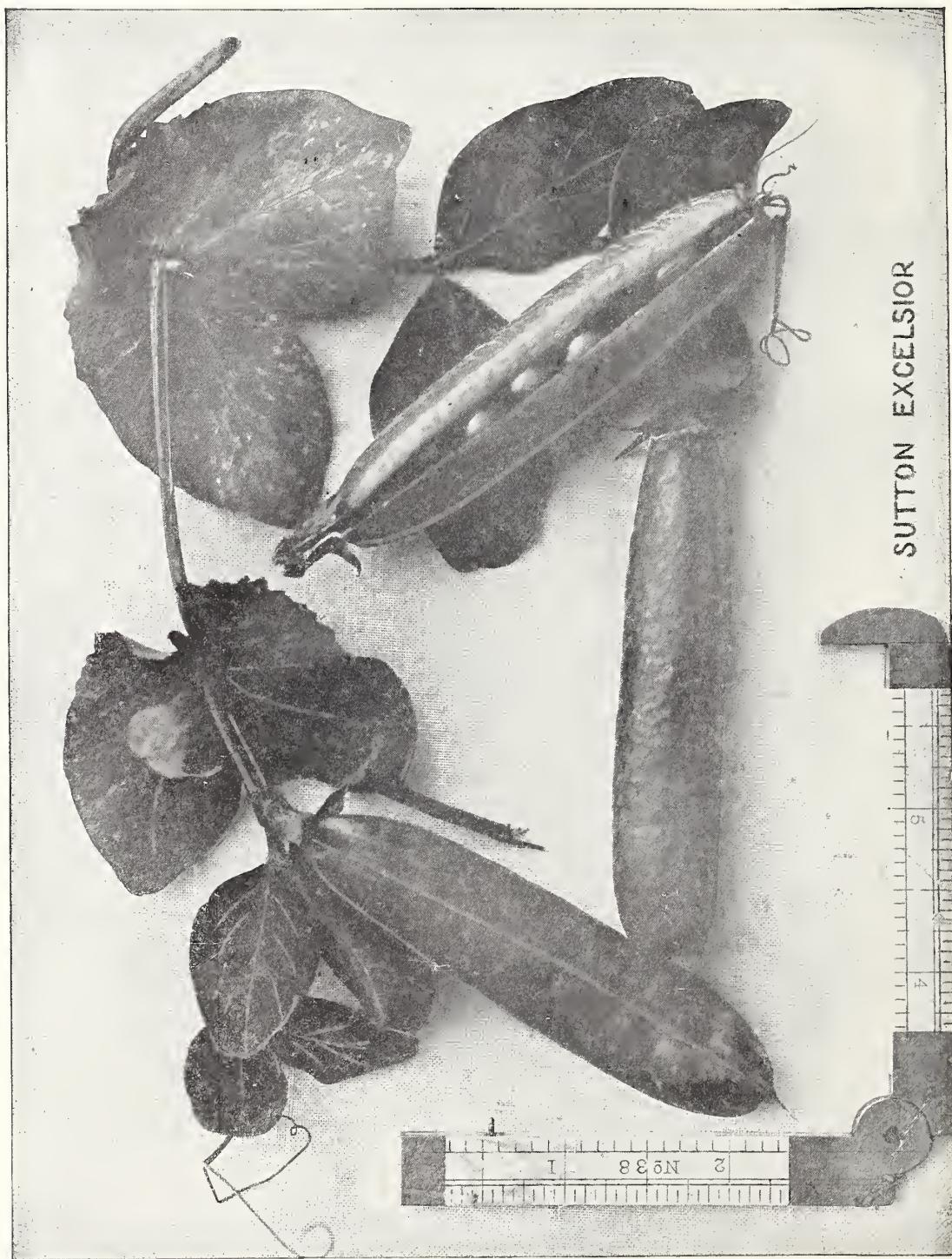
insect is a native of this country, but is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvae, as soon as hatched make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble. One quart to 100 feet of drill, 2 or 3 bushels to the acre.

EXTRA EARLY

	LBS.	2 LBS.	8 LBS.
Alaska. One of the very earliest blue peas; very productive. Height 2½ feet	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$1.70
American Wonder. A remarkable variety of the finest quality; wonderfully productive and of dwarf habit, scarcely exceeding 12 inches in height	35	65	2.40
GRADUS. The largest podded first early wrinkled pea. The pods are almost as large as those of Telephone, and are fit to pick about two days later than Alaska. Height 36 inches	40	75	2.80
Nott's Excelsior. Robust and vigorous in growth. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific, with larger pods with more peas than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. Seed green, wrinkled, square at the ends like American Wonder. Height 14 inches	35	65	2.40
Premium Gem. A very fine dwarf pea of the Little Gem Type, on which it is a great improvement. Height 14 inches	35	65	2.40
LITTLE MARVEL. A remarkable, choice, early, wrinkled pea; height, 15 inches. Superior to Nott's Excelsior. Pods blunt end	35	65	2.40
SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR. A great improvement on the Nott's Excelsior, earlier, pods and peas larger, growing about the same height but giving a much larger yield, a very profitable pea to raise (<i>see page 38</i>). Height 15 inches	40	75	2.75
Thos. Laxton. The only rival to the famous Gradus,—as a long podded, extreme early wrinkled pea,—and in some respects even better. Height 36 inches	40	75	2.80
Laxtonian. An excellent early wrinkled pea of dark green color, very robust in habit, with well filled pods of large peas	50	90	3.20
World's Record. A very early, large-podded pea. A great improvement on the Gradus, as it is much more prolific	40	75	2.80
Hundredfold. A very large-podded dwarf variety. The pods are very dark green in color, about 4 to 5 inches long, filled with 8 to 10 dark green peas of excellent flavor	45	80	2.80

MEDIUM EARLY

	LBS.	2 LBS.	8 LBS.
ALDERMAN. A large podded Pea of delicious flavor. Height 4 feet		\$0.40	\$0.70 \$2.40
Advancer, McLean's. This variety takes the lead as a second early market pea; pods long and uniform, maturing well together; a green wrinkled marrow. Our stock of Advancers cannot be excelled for purity. Height 2 feet	30	55	1.80
Bliss' Everbearing. A favorite for general use; branches considerably if not too thickly planted; large well-filled pods. Height 30 inches	35	65	2.40
Carter's Daisy or Dwarf Telephone. A most desirable pea on account of the large size, beautiful shape and fine quality of the pods. Season medium. Seed green, wrinkled; height 18 to 20 inches	40	75	2.75
Dwarf Defiance. A valuable addition to the list of Half Dwarf large podded peas, much superior to the well-known Stratagem, bearing long, straight, handsome pods, well-filled with large Peas of delicious flavor and highest quality. Height 24 inches	35	65	2.40
Emerson's Dwarf Champion. This Pea gives universal satisfaction, very productive, large peas of fine flavor. Height 2 feet	35	65	2.40



SUTTON EXCELSIOR

STRATEGEM



PEAS—Continued

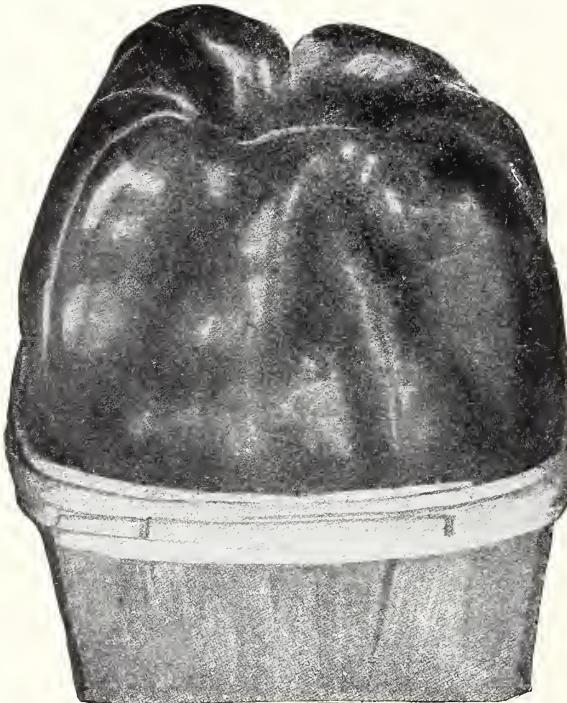
MAIN CROP

	LBS.	2 LBS.	8 LBS.
Admiral Dewey. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; foliage, vine and pod rich dark green, pods very large; quality excellent	\$0.35	\$0.65	\$2.40
Carter's Telephone. Introduced a few years since, and has been quite popular; a strong grower; branches considerably, and bears remarkably long pods. Height 5 feet	40	70	2.50
Carter's Stratagem. A most remarkable variety, and will unquestionably take the lead for medium and late uses. Its pods are about double the length of other varieties in its class, besides being well filled, and with remarkably large peas, and these of the richest flavor. Height 2 feet (<i>see page 39</i>)	35	65	2.40
Champion of England. One of the best known of the older varieties; quality unsurpassed by any other pea; pods medium; peas large. Height 5 feet	35	65	2.25
White Marrowfat. A favorite marrow sort. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet	25	45	1.70
Black-Eyed Marrowfat. This, as well as the preceding, is extensively grown as a field pea; hardy and productive. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet	25	45	1.70
Yorkshire Hero. An excellent late dwarf, wrinkled marrow; good pods; peas large; flavor excellent. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet	35	65	2.25
Dwarf Sugar. (Edible pods.) A French variety; early and of good quality	40	70	2.50
Tall Sugar. (Edible pods.) Can be used either shelled or cooked in the pods, which, when young, are very tender and sweet	40	70	2.50

PEPPER

PIMENT Pimiento Pfeffer

Culture.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and, when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots. One ounce will produce 1,000 plants.



Bull Nose Giant Pepper

	PKT.	OZ.
Squash. The best pickling pepper; tomato-shaped; medium size; thick skin	\$0.10	\$0.50
BELL, OR BULL NOSE. Nearly four inches long and three in diameter; very fine	10	50
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. Similar to the Bell, but larger	10	50
Long Red Cayenne. Long, slender and very pungent	10	50
Red Chili. The best for Pepper-sauce; small, narrow pods not over 2 inches in length	10	50
Harris Giant Pepper. Believed to be the largest, earliest and prolific pepper grown. The peppers are deep green, turning to brilliant red. Flesh thick and very sweet flavor. This is a very profitable variety for the market gardener	10	75
Italian (Sweet). Very mild in flavor, used mostly in green state	10	50
Chinese Giant. An enormous fruiting variety; very thick flesh; mild and sweet	10	75

PUMPKIN

POTIRON

Calabaza

Grose Kurbis



Early Sugar or Pie Pumpkin

Culture.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines. One quart for 300 hills.

	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
Mammoth. The largest sort.		\$0.10	\$0.20
Connecticut Field. The common large yellow pumpkin; excellent for stock	10	15	40
SWEET OR SUGAR. Excellent for baking and for pies. Fine grain, good keeper	10	15	40
Cheese. Very productive; grown for both stock and cooking	10	15	40

RADISH

RADIES ET RAVE

Rabanos y Rabanitos

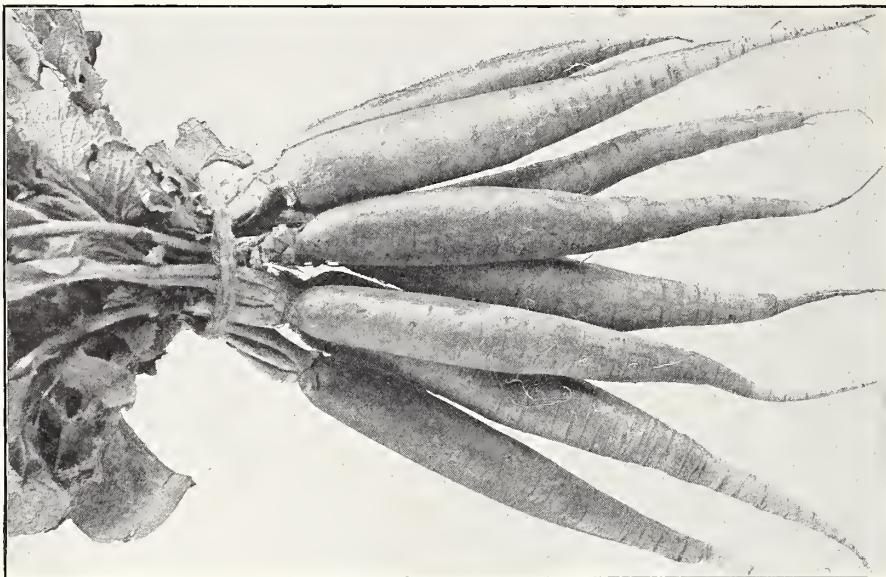
Radies und Rettig

Culture.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. One ounce to 100 feet of drill, 8 pounds for one acre.

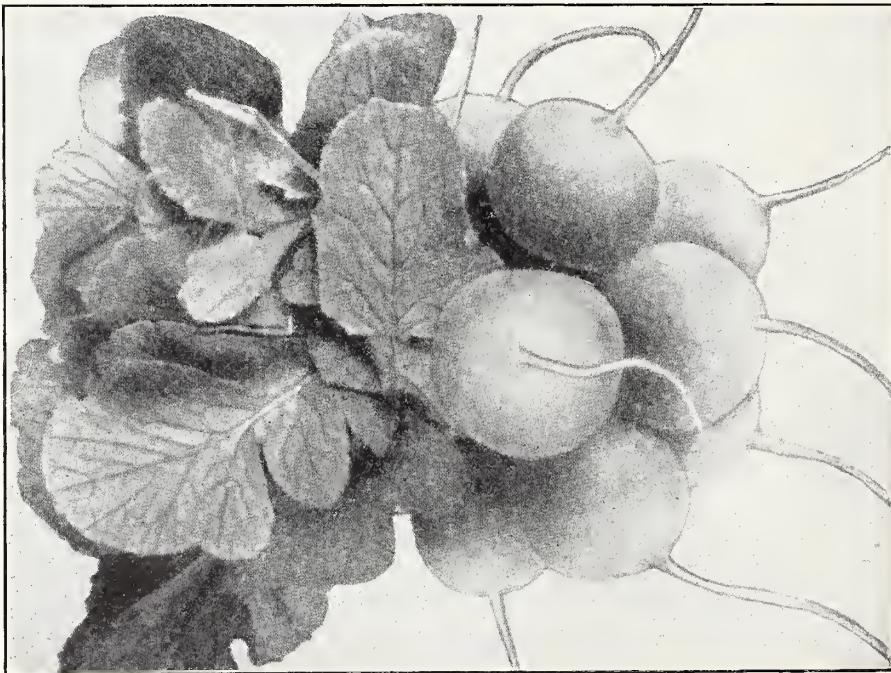
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
FRENCH BREAKFAST. Pink and white; early; fine for forcing .	10	20	1.00
SCARLET TURNIP. Very early, round, rich, scarlet, small top; one of the best; fine for forcing .	10	20	1.00
Scarlet Globe. Of distinct shape, brilliant color, crisp and white; excellent for forcing .	10	20	1.00



Early Scarlet Globe Radishes



Long Scarlet Radishes



White Tip Radishes

RADISH—Continued

		PKT.	OZ.	L.B.
Long Scarlet Short Top.	Very long, crisp; for frames or open ground	.	.	\$0.10 \$0.20 \$1.00
Olive-Shaped Scarlet.	Flesh bright and crisp	.	.	10 20 1.00
Scarlet-Turnip White Tipped.	Very early; for frames or outdoors	.	.	10 20 1.00
White Turnip.	Very early; flesh and skin white; of mild flavor; excellent for summer use or forcing	.	.	10 20 1.00
Winter Scarlet Chinese.	Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	.	.	10 20 1.00
Round Black Spanish.	Fine for winter; skin black, roots globe-shaped	.	.	10 20 1.00
Long Black Spanish.	The popular winter sort	.	.	10 20 1.00
Giant White Stuttgart.	A quick growing mammoth white radish; excellent for fall or winter	.	.	10 20 1.00
Icicle.	From 3 to 4 inches long; a very clear white	.	.	10 20 1.00

RHUBARB

		PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
Victoria.	The variety in general use for the market; yields immense crops.	.	.	\$0.10 \$0.30 \$1.00



Salsify

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

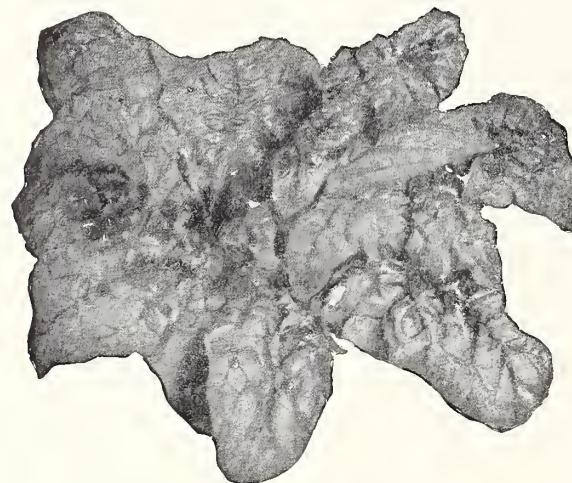
SALSIFIS *Ostion Vegetal* *Raserwurzel*

Culture.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for carrots and parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried the flavor is much like that of the oyster. One ounce to 60 feet drill.

		PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
White French.	Long white roots	.	.	\$0.10 \$0.30 \$1.00
MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.	Very smooth, fine grained, double the size of the long white	.	.	10 30 1.00

SPINACH

Culture.—For summer use sow early in the spring, in drills eight inches to one foot apart, covering the seed one inch deep. Select rich soil and manure very liberally. A succession may be obtained by sowing at intervals of two weeks through the season. For every early spring use, sow in August. The plants are sometimes protected through the winter by a thick covering of straw. Spinach is used principally as greens for boiling, and is very highly esteemed for this purpose.



Spinach

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved. Thick, succulent leaves, wrinkled; very productive and hardy.	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.40
Long Standing. Unsurpassed in quality, being slow to run to seed.	10	15	40
NEW ZEALAND. Produces an abundant supply of excellent greens all summer.	10	20	1.00
ROUND THICK LEAF. The best for early spring or fall sowing; leaves large and thick.	10	15	40
Victoria. A new sort which is quick to mature, and forms a very large, exceedingly thick leaf, which is somewhat savoyed in the center.	10	15	40
King of Denmark. A heavy, dark green sort, very slow in going to seed, of excellent quality.	10	15	75
Princess Juliana. A very heavy, dark green sort, slow in going to seed, and holds its substance in cooking better than any other variety of spinach.	10	15	75

SQUASH

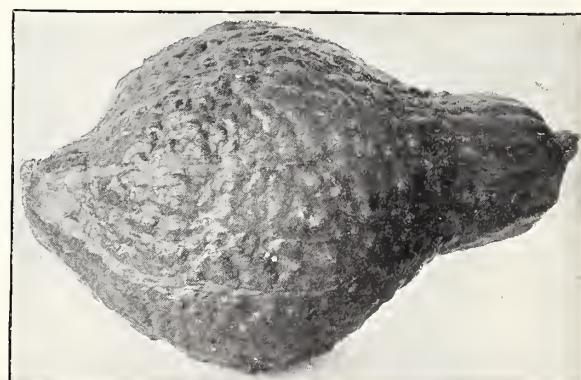
COURGE

Calabaza

Splice Kurbis

Culture.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart. Bush sorts, one ounce to 50 hills. Bush varieties, five to six pounds, and running varieties, 3 to 4 pounds, in hills, for an acre.

	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
American Turban. Orange yellow flesh, of good flavor.	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
Bay State. With hard blue shell, for fall and winter.	10	20	60
Boston Marrow. Oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and fine.	10	20	60
DELICIOUS WINTER. Green skin, orange flesh; very fine-grained, sweet and dry; excellent for pies.	10	20	60
Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort; of excellent flavor.	10	20	60



Improved Hubbard Squash

SQUASH—Continued

	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
Gothen Hubbard. The heavily warty skin is of a rich orange-yellow, turning to deep salmon-red when ripened. It is equally as productive and fine in quality as the original Hubbard Squash	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
HUBBARD IMPROVED. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	10	20	60
Hubbard Warted. A Hubbard Squash, large, blackish green, hard as wood, with warty knobs all over it; satisfies even the inexperienced observer that it is the best of its class, rich in quality, a keeper and thick-fleshed—such as will sell at sight	10	20	60
Blue Hubbard. A type of the Hubbard with blue skin; good keeper of delicious flavor	10	25	90
Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush	10	20	60
Orange Marrow. Quite distinct; very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall or winter	10	20	60

Yellow Bush
Scallop SquashWhite Bush
Scallop SquashGolden Summer
Crookneck Squash

Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK. Double the size of the above. Fruit 15 to 18 inches long	10	20	60
Giant Summer Straightneck. A new type of summer squash of very large size and delicious flavor. A great favorite among the market gardeners	10	25	90
White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	10	20	60
Winter Crookneck. Good keeper, with yellow skin	10	20	60
Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange-yellow skin and flesh	10	20	60
Warren. An improved Essex Hybrid of a rich orange color	10	20	60
Vegetable Marrow. A favorite English sort, distinct, flesh white	10	20	60
Cocozelle. A dark green variety with stripes of a deeper shade. Very smooth	10	20	60

TOBACCO

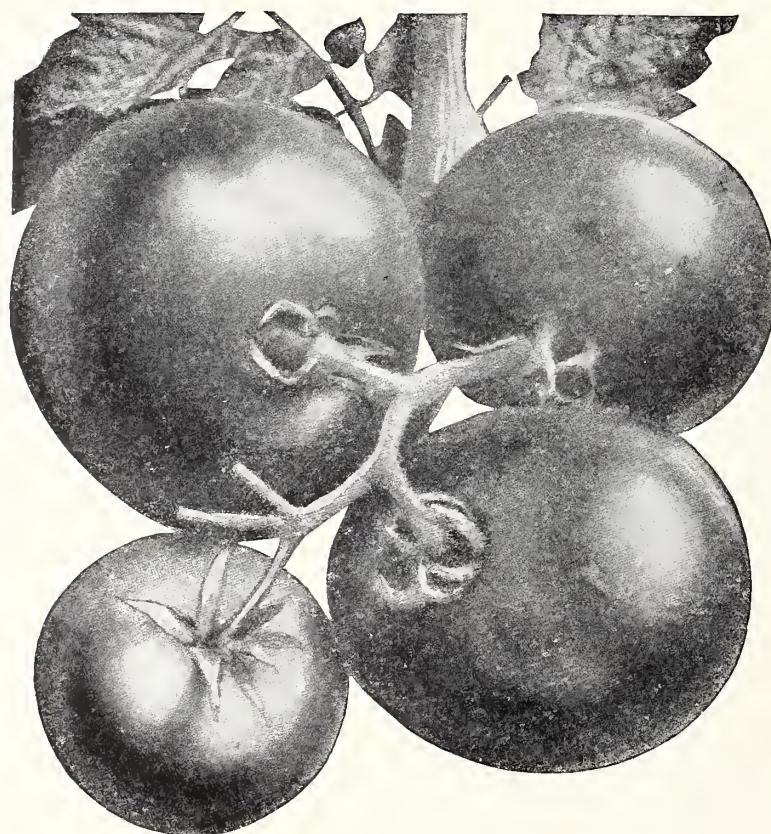
	PKT.	OZ.
Connecticut Seed Leaf. The variety generally grown in New England	\$0.10	\$0.50

TOMATO

TOMATE

*Tomate***Liebesapfel**

Culture.—Sow in a hotbed, greenhouse, or window in a sitting room, where night temperature is not less than 60 degrees, about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three inches deep, four or five inches apart, in same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. They are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May, in this latitude, the plants may be set in the open ground. They are planted for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart in hills in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart. One ounce for 1,500 plants; one-quarter pound (to transplant) for an acre.



Livingston's Beauty

	PKT.	oz.	1/4 LB.
Acme. One of the earliest and handsomest varieties ever introduced. The fruit is of medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape, very solid and a great bearer	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25
Bonnie Best. As early as the earliest; very productive	10	40	1.25
Chalks Early Jewell. Very early; bright scarlet, hardy and solid	10	40	1.25
John Baer. Early; bright scarlet, large and fleshy	10	40	1.25

TOMATO—Continued

	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
Dwarf Champion. In form, color and size this tomato resembles the Acme—very smooth and symmetrical in shape, ripening close around the stem. It is very productive, many stalks having the fruit crowded closely together on the branches	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25
Livingston's Favorite. A large, smooth, perfect-shaped tomato, of a dark red color; does not rot or crack, and ripens evenly; very prolific; good flavor; flesh solid, and is very early	10	40	1.25
Livingston's Beauty. Ripens quite evenly; solid, fine flavored and very smooth	10	40	1.25
Livingston's Perfection. As early as Canada Victor; of a blood-red color; perfectly smooth; ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly until frost comes. For canning purposes it is the best.	10	40	1.25
Dwarf Stone Tomato. Largest fruited of the earliest Dwarf Tomatoes, bright scarlet, very firm and solid	10	50	1.75
New Stone. Large, smooth, solid scarlet; highly recommended; the best main crop	10	40	1.25
Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	10	60	2.00
Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	10	60	2.00
Strawberry, or Winter Cherry. (<i>Physalis Alkekengi</i> .) The fruit grows in a husk and will keep all winter. It has a pleasant strawberry-like flavor. It is much used for preserving, also for sauce	10	60	2.00
Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	10	60	2.00
SPARKS' EARLIANA. The earliest and most prolific large tomato; color a beautiful red; handsome, uniform, remarkably solid and productive	10	40	1.25

TURNIP

NAVET

Nabo

Kuben

Culture.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Imp. America, and Laing's Early Swede should be sown from any time in July to first of August, but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

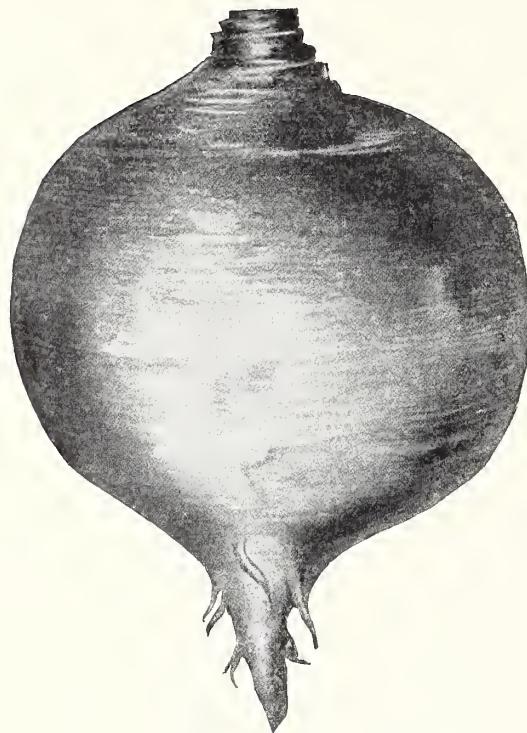


Purple Top Strap-Leaf

Seven Top. Cultivated for its tops which are used for greens when young	10	15	35
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	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
Early Milan Purple-Crown. Earliest of all; white with purple top	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50
Early Milan Pure White. Very handsome, pure white and as early as the above; flesh very sweet and tender	10	20	50
Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest varieties	10	15	35
WHITE EGG. Oval; handsome and sweet; very solid	10	15	35
Long White, or Cow Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot	10	15	35
PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAF. The popular flat fall sort; quick growth, fine grain	10	15	35

TURNIP—Continued



American Purple Top Turnip

RUTA-BAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP

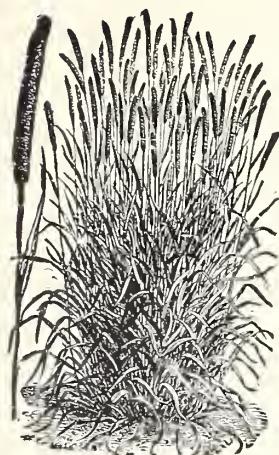
	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
Shamrock. Yellow flesh; solid as a rock; remarkably fine flavor when cooked; neck short and a very heavy cropper; one of the best	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.40
Carter's Imperial Swede. An imported variety; enormously productive and of excellent quality; yellow flesh	10	15	40
IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. Yellow flesh; good flavor; suitable for table or stock	10	15	40

HERB SEEDS

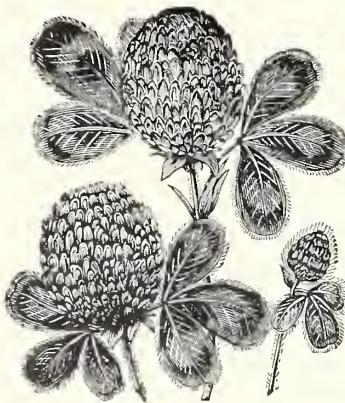
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Anise	\$0.10	\$0.20	
Borage	10	25	
Basil	10	25	
Caraway	10	15	
Catnip	10	1.00	
Dill	10	25	
Horehound	10	50	
Lavender	10	50	
Rue	10	65	
Saffron	10	40	
Sage	10	45	
Sweet Fennel	10	25	
Sweet Marjoram	10	25	
Summer Savory	10	25	
Thyme	10	50	
Sorrel (French)	10	25	

GRASS SEEDS

Market Price



Timothy



Red Clover



Red Top

Timothy or Herds Grass. As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass being greatly relished by all kinds of stock—weight per bushel, 45 pounds.

Fancy Recleaned Red Top. A valuable addition to sow with clover or Timothy, forming a very close sward for pasturage, also used for lawns—weight per bushel, about 32 pounds.

Chaff Red Top. The same as above, but being in a chaff state—weight, 10 pounds per bushel.

Rhode Island Bent. Resembles Red Top, but being shorter makes a very fine, close turf; very useful for lawns — weight, 25 pounds per bushel.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Sown on well drained land it is a most valuable pasture grass. Being very hardy, it withstands both heat and cold; also used for lawns—weight, 14 pounds per bushel.

Orchard Grass. A very desirable pasture grass, also producing large crops of hay, succeeding well in shady places—weight per bushel, 14 pounds.

English Perennial Rye Grass. Well adapted for cool, moist locations, producing a grass which is relished by all kinds of stock; hardy, and maintaining a bright green appearance throughout the season—weight, 24 pounds per bushel.

Italian Rye Grass. Different from the English Rye Grass, being larger and coarser in growth and being an annual, it only lasts one year—weight per bushel, 18 pounds.

Tall Oat Grass. Especially adapted for dry, light soils, making a grass very valuable for pasturage—weight per bushel, 12 pounds.

Meadow Fescue. As its name implies, especially suitable for meadow land, making a very fine pasture grass—weight per bushel, 15 pounds.

Tall Fescue. Very early, should form a part of all pasture mixtures on wet or heavy soil—weight per bushel, 15 pounds.

Hard Fescue. A very hardy grass, valuable for dry land and sandy soils, splendid for pastures of poor land—weight per bushel, 14 pounds.

Red or Creeping Fescue. A creeping rooted variety, suitable for dry, sandy soils, thriving on gravelly banks or exposed hillsides.

Chewings, New Zealand Fescue. One of the best grasses for golf links. Very hardy—weight 25 pounds per bushel.

Creeping Bent. The finest commercial grass for putting greens and lawns producing a beautiful, dense, soft, velvety turf so much desired.

GRASS SEEDS—Continued

Market Price

Wood Meadow. Suitable both for pastures and shaded lawns, thriving well under trees and in the shade—weight, 14 pounds per bushel.

Crested Dog's Tail. A very hardy grass, forming a compact and lasting turf, roots deeply and withstands dry weather—weight per bushel, 28 pounds.

Sweet Vernal. Used in mixtures for both lawn and hay land, giving a sweet odor to the grass when cut—weight, 11 pounds per bushel.

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass. A splendid grass for moist lands or meadows, making a very nutritious hay—weight, 14 pounds per bushel.

Meadow Foxtail. One of the best grasses for permanent pastures; early and of rapid growth—weight per bushel, 8 pounds.

Crimson Clover. An annual variety giving large crops of green forage, or if cut while in bloom will make excellent hay; it also improves poor and worn out lands.

Red Clover. This is used a great deal for restoring the fertility to poor and wasted soils; also if cut when in bloom will make excellent hay, being relished by all kinds of stock.

Mammoth Red Clover Almost the same as the preceding one except that the flower and stem are darker, coarser and taller, and not so quick to mature.

Alsike Clover. One of the hardest varieties known, does not winter kill, doing well on moist land, making an excellent hay, although not so tall as the red clover; it is finer and more leafy.

White Dutch Clover. A low growing clover with small round, white heads; it will stand close cutting as it grows very rapidly; very pretty for lawns.

White Sweet Clover. Grown for bees, hay and green forage, also valuable as a pasture plant and soil fertilizer; larger and coarser than Alfalfa; as it is a biennial it will not last over two years. Sweet Clover should be cut for hay just before it commences to bloom, otherwise it will be very hard and woody; two and three crops a year can be cut; as it is very tall growing, the yield of green forage is tremendous.

ALFALFA

Market Price

The growing of Alfalfa in New England is no longer an experiment. It is an established fact that three crops a year can be cut from land sown to Alfalfa, and being a perennial it lasts for many years.

As a fertilizing and land enriching crop it is unequalled. It makes excellent feed and stands in a class by itself. Cows, if fed with Alfalfa Feed, will produce more cream than by any other feed given them. Hogs thrive and get fat on it. Alfalfa feed is especially suitable winter food for hens and is a fine egg producer.

Alfalfa will stand more drought than any other variety of clover. A good, rich, well-drained piece of land thoroughly prepared and free from weeds is necessary for Alfalfa; the land must also be well sweetened, but if inclined to be sour put on a good dressing of fine ground lime and work it well into the soil before seeding.

Above all use good seed and you will have one of the best investments on your farms.

Seed required to plant one acre is 20 pounds.

We recommend our Hardy Northwestern Alfalfa. Ask for Emerson's  Brand.

GRASS SEEDS



Emerson's Special Mixed Lawn Grass Seed. A superior mixture for lawns, tennis courts, etc. Weighs about 32 pounds per measured bushel. Other lawn mixtures do not average over 16 pounds to the bushel. That the "Emerson" is the finest mixture of Lawn Grass Seed ever offered, the immense quantity we annually sell is the best proof we can offer. It is the best lawn seed for our American climate and is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that a rich, deep green, velvety lawn is constantly maintained, it is the result of several years' careful experimenting, and as we now offer it, the mixture is unequalled, as we use in this mixture only the pure clean seeds of the different varieties of grasses. The quantity required for making new lawns is two bushels per acre. For a plot 20 by 30, or 600 square feet, 2 pounds are required.

Preparing the Soil. Plow or spade deep two or three weeks before seeding time. Then put on a heavy dressing of rotted manure and harrow it in. Work the surface again with drag or weeder to level and pulverize it thoroughly, and then roll it. Per pound, 60c.; 2-pound bags, \$1.20; 4-pound bags, \$2.40.

Emerson's Shady Lawn Seed. This mixture is made up of those grasses adapted for growing in the shade, under trees, etc. L.B. 60

Emerson's Gem Lawn Grass Seed. For those customers desiring a moderate-price lawn seed. While this seed does not contain the large varieties found in our special mixed, we believe it will give good satisfaction. Weight, 24 pounds to the bushel; 1 pound will sow 200 square feet. Put up in 1-pound cartons L.B. 50

Boston Lawn Grass Seed. A mixture of several varieties of grasses, weighing 20 pounds per measured bushel. Put up in 1-quart cartons L.B. 35

We also make up special mixtures of choice Grasses best adapted for lawns, banks, terraces and golf links, on both high and low land.

Our special mixture for

Banks and Terraces. Made up of clear, pure seed L.B. \$0.60

Golf Links. Made up of clear, pure seed according to mixture desired \$0.60 \$0.75 1.00

Ask for a printed folder on how to build and care for lawns.

Page Fifty-one

SEED GRAINS, ETC.

Market Price



Welcome Oats

Montana or Chevalier Barley.

A very popular two-rowed barley, commanding a high price on account of its very plump kernels and fine appearance, having heads a little longer than the six-rowed varieties.

Bald or Beardless Barley.

A new variety of barley different from the other kinds, being free from the troublesome beards, is six-rowed and very heavy, measured bushel weighing 60 pounds although sold at the standard

weight of 48 pounds; very quick growing and if cut at the proper time makes excellent hay; it will yield about 50 bushels to the acre if raised for grain.

White Swedish Oats. Very productive, the grain is very large, handsome, plump and full, with a very fine, white, close fitting husk, strolling very heavily, with straight straw, standing four to five feet high.

Welcome Oats. A good yielder and very hardy, with very little rust, and is sure to give good satisfaction.

Spring Rye. Distinct from winter rye; grain of finer quality and more productive; can be grown successfully in any latitude.

White Winter Wheat (Beardless). This, being grown in Northern New York state, is more desirable for growing in this locality; very strong and vigorous.

Northwestern Spring Wheat (Beardless). The heads are long, well filled with good, plump kernels with straw of medium height; strong and wiry.

Flax Seed. Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frosts; a fair quantity of seed per acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre a larger quantity should be sown.

Japanese Buckwheat. This buckwheat is entirely distinct from all other varieties, the kernels being at least double the size of any other variety; the straw is heavier, branches more and does not need to be planted so thickly as other kinds; on account of its earliness it can be grown farther north than any other variety.

Canada Field Peas. An old variety too well known to need any description, used both as a forage plant and in the making of soups.

Scotch Green Field Peas. Grown largely for early green forage; foliage is more rank and abundant than the Canada Peas.

Sand Winter or Hairy Vetch. Sown in fall, usually mixed with winter rye or wheat for support; should be cut as soon as the bloom appears; excellent for milch cows. Sown at the rate of 30-50 pounds per acre.

Spring Vetch. Used for the same purpose as the winter vetch, but is not so hardy and will not thrive on poor soil; sown with oats about a bushel to the acre should be used.

Emerson's  Brand Choice Rosen Winter Rye

The story of this wonderful grain with its rapid development and the great wealth which it has brought to the farmers of this country reads almost like fiction.

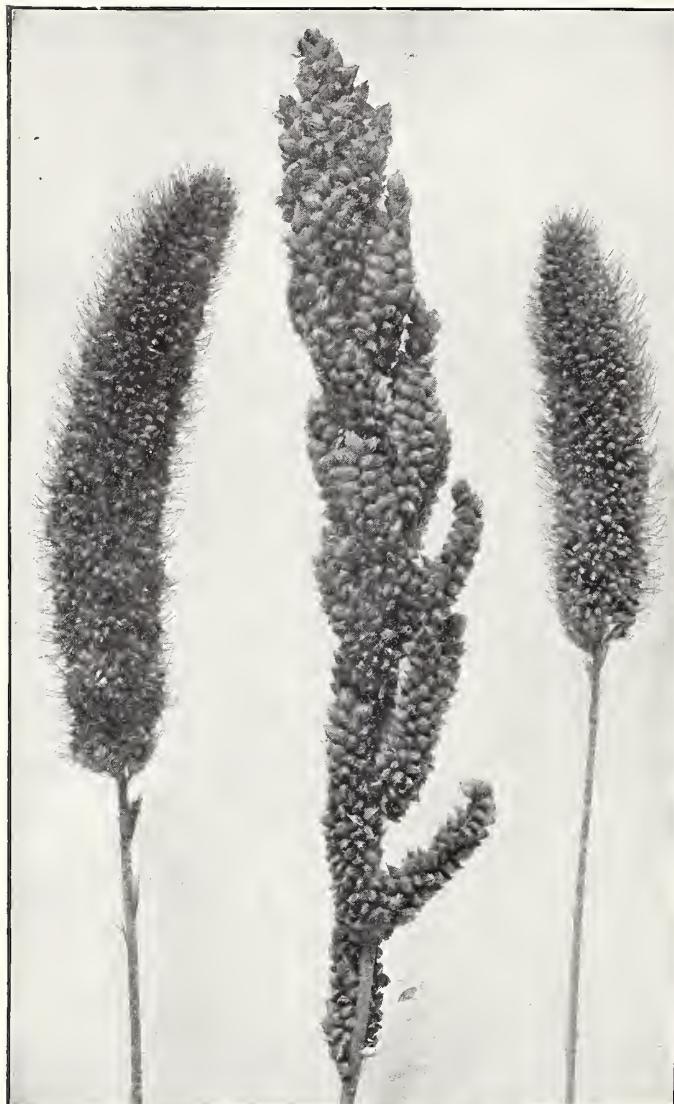
Back in 1909, Mr. Rosen, a student from Russia at the Michigan Agricultural College, provided the College Plant Breeding Specialist with an envelope of a certain strain of Russian Rye. This small sample produced a crop that showed remarkable superiority. The succeeding crops so successfully carried out the promise of the first that the rye was named Rosen Rye, and widely distributed through the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan Agricultural College. This Rosen Rye is now known and used in every state in the Union. For several years it has taken the prize at the Grain Show at Chicago.

Recognizing the grand qualities of this grain, we immediately secured a stock of this seed and have as yet to find a customer who is not fully as enthused over it as we are. Our  Brand represents the highest standard both in quality and productiveness. A bushel of this rye is worth a bushel and a quarter of the average seed, thus giving to the farmer a full value for money expended.



Heads of White Hulless Barley

MILLETS
Market Price



Japanese Millet (*Crus Galli*). This grand, new Millet was imported from Japan by Professor Brooks of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This grass has greatly surpassed Hungarian and German Millet in size and vigor of stock and yield of grain. It has enormous cropping qualities, surpassing Field Corn. The fodder is readily eaten by cattle and horses. The seed itself is equal in value to Corn meal for milk production and is excellent for poultry. The reports which we get from farmers who have used this the past season point to a large use of this seed for fodder purposes. We highly recommend it to all. At market price.

AMERICAN MILLET

Common Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*). Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks, and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay sow broadcast, one-half bushel per acre, from May 1 to August 1. For grain sow in drills, one peck to the acre, and not later than June 20. Fifty pounds per bushel. At market price.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET

German or Golden Millet. An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths, and are round, golden yellow and beautiful in appearance. At market price.

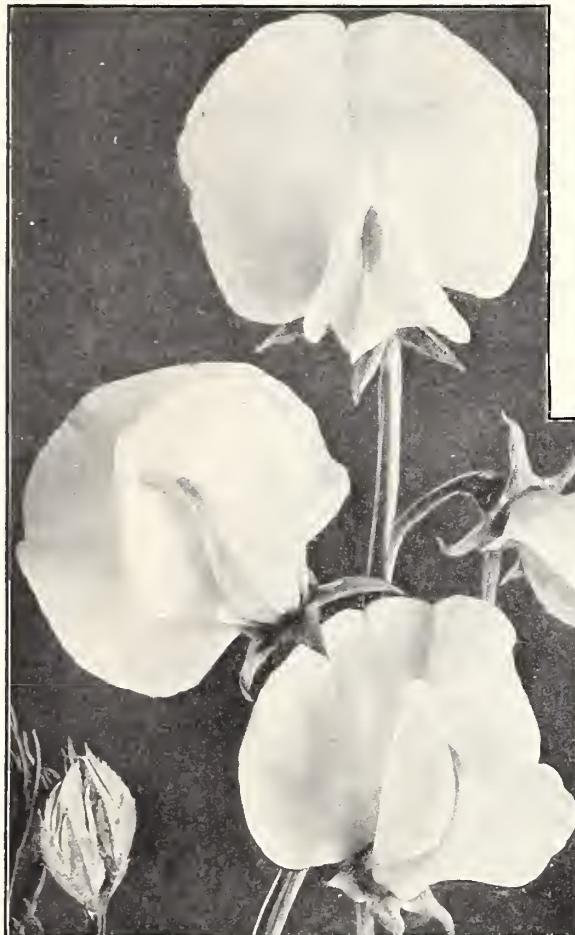
HUNGARIAN

Hungarian Grass (*Panicum Germanicum*). This is a species of annual millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. Forty-eight pounds per bushel. At market price.

Rape, Dwarf Essex. A most profitable forage plant. We can think of no simple change which would do more to increase the profitableness of American farming than a more general use of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an inexpensive crop, costing but little for seed or cultivation, is very hardy, can be made to take the place of some crop that has failed, and will yield an enormous crop of forage, or it can be sown after harvest as a cover crop; and when fed off by stock, particularly sheep, will rapidly restore the fertility of exhausted soils. It is important that the true biennial Dwarf Essex Rape should be used and not the annual sort, which is not only much less valuable as a crop, but which when once introduced becomes a pernicious weed very difficult to eradicate. At market price.

SWEET PEAS

Culture.—Plant early in warm, rich soil, covering two inches; a very good way is to dig a trench six inches deep by eight inches wide, and sow two rows about six inches apart, putting in about twenty-five seeds to the foot; cover two inches. When the plants are seven or eight inches high, fill in the trench; this insures the plant against drought.



White Spencer Sweet Peas

SWEET PEAS (*Lathyrus Odoratus*) have become one of the most popular of flowers; admired and cultivated not only in the largest but even the smallest garden. They are hardy and adapt themselves to all soils and climates; growing a constant bloom of fragrant flowers through the season. We give below a list of distinct and beautiful varieties.

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES,
\$1.25 per pound.

SPENCER'S, \$2.50 per pound.

WHITE AND VERY LIGHT SHADES

White.—Dorothy Eckford. White Spencer.

Pale Yellow or Primrose. Primrose Spencer. The Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.

SWEET PEAS — Continued



SHADES OF PINK

Light Pink (clear Pink). — Florence Morse Spencer. Prima Donna. Hawlmark Pink Spencer.

Light Pink shaded and Deeper Pink. — Countess Spencer. Janet Scott. Dainty Spencer. Margaret Atlee Spencer.

Rose Shades and Pink (Rose and very light Pink usually called Rose and White). — Apple Blossom Spencer. Apple Blossom. Blanche Ferry. Blanche Ferry Spencer.

Orange Pink or Salmon Shades. — Miss Willmott. Lady Mary Currie. Aurora. Helen Lewis Spencer.

SHADES OF RED

Bright Red Crimson Scarlet (pure Red). — King Edward VII. America (striped). King Edward VII Spencer.

Rose Crimson (clear Crimson). — Prince of Wales. Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain (striped).

Rose Crimson (showing veins of deeper shade). — Geo. Herbert Spencer.

SWEET PEAS — Continued



Spencer Sweet Peas

SHADES OF RED (Continued)

Lavender and Mauve Shades. — Lady Grisel Hamilton. Countess of Radnor.

Lavender and Mauve Picottee Edged. — Aster Olm Spencer (purplish lavender). Lottie Eckford.

Light Purple Mauve and Blue. — Mrs. Walter Wright. Dobbie's Lavender Spencer.

BLUE AND PURPLE SHADES

Bright Blue. — Flora Norton. Wedgewood Spencer. Mrs. Tom Jones Spencer.

Light Blue and Purple. — Mrs. Townsend Spencer (white edged blue).

Purple Standard, blue wings. — Captain of the Blues. Royal Purple Spencer.

VERY DARK SHADES

Clear Deep Maroon. — Othello. Black Knight. Othello Spencer.

Violet and Indigo. — Lord Nelson. Navy Blue.

Mixed Colors. — A good mixture \$1.00 per pound



An Artistic Well Arranged Flower Border

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS

10 CENTS PER PACKAGE

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

AGERATUM. A half-hardy annual. Very useful for bedding.

Mexicanum. Large blue flowers.
Mexicanum Album. White.

ALYSSUM. A well-known hardy annual. Much esteemed for edgings.

Alyssum Compactum. Small white flowers.
Alyssum Little Gem. Very dwarf.

AMARANTHUS. A stately and highly decorative annual.

Choice Mixed. All sorts in splendid mixture.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). Hardy perennials. The tall sorts are useful for massed beds, and the dwarf sorts splendidly adapted for borders.

Tall Mixed. Very choice varieties.
Dwarf Mixed. Finest strains mixed.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). Hardy perennials of easy culture. Suitable for herbaceous borders. Very free bloomers.

Finest Mixed, Single. Very choice mixed.
Finest Mixed, Double. Best mixed sorts.

ASTER. A half-hardy annual. One of our most popular flowers; too well known to need any description.

Queen of the Market (early).

Finest Mixed.

Crimson.

White.

Blue.

Chrysanthemum Flowered Dwarf. A useful sort for bedding or pot culture.

Finest Mixed. A splendid mixture.

VICTORIA ASTER. Flowers of large size, very double, with beautifully curved petals.

Splendid Mixed.

White.

Pink.

Purple.

Crimson.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

SEMPLES BRANCHING. A free-growing Aster of erect habit; one of the finest for cutting.

Finest Mixed.

White.

Rose Pink.

Scarlet.

Purple.

GIANT COMET. Large flowers, with long, wavy, twisted petals.

Finest Mixed. A mixture of the best varieties.

TRUFFANT'S PEONY, Flowered. A fine incurved Aster, very double, of globular form.

Finest Mixed. All the delicate as well as the brilliant colors in the mixture.

BALSAM. A showy and easily grown tender annual.

Double Camelia Flowered. Very choice mixed.

Finest Mixed.

BALLOON VINE. A rapid-growing annual climber with white blossoms.

Pure White.

BELLIS PERENNIS (Daisy). A favorite spring flowering perennial.

Double White. Purest white.

Longfellow. Large rose flowers.

Choice Mixed.

CACALIA (Tassel Flowers). Hardy annual with trusses of tassel like flowers.

Choice Mixed. A mixture of the best sorts.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). Hardy annual with large double flowers. Very free bloomer.

Prince of Orange. Deep orange.

Meteor. Light golden yellow.

Double Mixed.

GALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS. Very showy annual. Useful for cutting.

Finest Mixed. Mixture of all sorts.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells). Large bell shaped flowers, showy in mixed borders and shrubberies.

Double Mixed. Fine varieties of colors.

Single Mixed. Very choice.

CANDYTUFT. Showy hardy annuals; useful for edgings and masses, very serviceable for cut flowers.

Finest Mixed. All sorts in splendid mixture.

Dark Crimson. Rich Crimson.

Purple. Beautiful shade.

White Rocket. Large White heads.

Flesh Color. Very delicate.

CANNA. Valuable for bedding, being very showy.

Finest Mixed. A very fine mixture.

CELOSIA or COXSCOMB. Showy annuals producing large, brilliant, comb-like heads

Tall Mixed. Very fine.

Dwarf Mixed. Finest mixed.

CENTAUREA. Very showy annuals; fine for cutting.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Button). Finest mixed colors.

Moschatus (Sweet Sultan). Mixed; grand for bouquets.

EMPEROR WILLIAM. Double blue.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Showy hardy annual; desirable for seashore and mountain gardens.

Double Mixed. Annual varieties of all colors.

Single Mixed. Annual varieties in splendid mixture.

CLARKIA. Showy hardy annuals of easy cultivation; fine for beds or cutting.

Finest Mixed. Choice colors of double and single mixed.

COBEA. Well known climbing perennial of rapid growth; large purple blooms.

Scandens. Rapid grower; purple blooms.

COLEUS.

Tender Perennials. Splendid bedding plant of beautiful foliage.

Extra Choice Mixed. Seed from choicest varieties.

1 pt. .25

CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory). A useful and showy annual climber of easy culture.

Tall Mixed. All colors.

Dwarf Mixed. Fine for beds or borders.

COSMOS. One of our most beautiful fall flowers; should be sown in May.

Choice Mixed. Best sorts in mixture.

CYPRESS VINE. Very beautiful twining annual with star-like flowers.

White. Pure white; a great favorite.

Choice Mixed. All colors.

DAHLIA. This popular flower can easily be raised from seed and flowered the same season.

Choice Mixed Doubles. All varieties.

Fine Single Mixed. Splendid mixture.

DELPHINUM (Larkspur). The tall sorts are very pretty in shrubbery and the dwarfs are very effective for beds. Both annual and perennials are easily grown from seed.

Double Dwarfs. Fine mixed annual.

Double Tall. A very choice mixed.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

DIANTHUS (Pink). These, although biennials, should be treated as annuals; excellent for small beds with great varieties of flowers.

Heddiwigi. Fine double mixed.

Heddiwigi. Choice single mixed.

Carnation Pink. Choice mixed.

Barbatus (Sweet William). Finest double mixed.

Barbatus (Sweet William). Fine single mixed.

DOLICHOS LABLAB (Hyacinth Bean). Rapid growing annual climber with white and purple flowers.

Mixed Colors. Very fine mixture.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). A hardy plant of easy cultivation; fine for groups among shrubs.

Finest Mixed. Very good mixture.

ESCHISCHOLTZIA (California Poppy). Hardy annual having delicate foliage and large poppy like flowers, beautiful for bedding.

Extra Fine Mixed. Tall varieties mixed.

GAILLARDIA. Very showy hardy plants; useful for beds and cut flowers; annual varieties.

Picta Single Mixed. Choice mixed colors.

Lorenziana. Double mixed colors.

GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena). Showy annual with globe shaped everlasting flowers.

Finest Mixed. Very choice mixture.

GODETIA. Splendid hardy annuals with large mallow-like flowers; rapid growers, flowering very freely.

Finest Mixed. Very fine mixture.

GOURDS. Climbing annuals; useful for covering fences or slopes and bearing gourds of very interesting colors and shapes.

Fine Mixed Varieties. All sorts.

Named Sorts. Bottle, Dish-cloth, Egg-shaped, Sugar Trough, etc.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). A free flowering hardy plant; very useful for cut flower work.

Elegans. White (annual).

Paniculata. White (perennial).

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower). Very useful in forming backgrounds of large beds or borders.

Mammoth Russian. Single very large.

Globosus. Large double Yellow.

Finest Mixed. Good mixture.

HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting Flower).

Showy annual, useful as dried flowers for winter bouquets.

Double Finest Mixed. Very choice.

HELIOTROPE. Very fragrant perennial, excellent for bedding.

Finest Mixed. Good mixture.

HOLLYHOCK. Hardy biennials; should be lightly protected during winter.

Chater's Double Finest Mixed. Very choice.

Single Mixed. Choice mixed colors.

HUMULUS LUPULUS (Hop). Splendid annual climber; very ornamental.

Japonicus. Japanese Hop.

IPOMOEA (Convolvulus). Useful and showy annual climber of easy culture.

Bonna Nox (Evening Glory). Large blue flowers.

Coccinea (Star Ipomea). Scarlet.

LATHYRUS ODORATUS. See Sweet Peas.

LANTANA. Tender perennial, suitable for pots and bedding.

Finest Mixed Hybrids. Free flowering.

LOBELIA. Annual varieties; fine for bedding and hanging baskets.

Crystal Palace Variety. Dark blue of spreading growth.

Gracilis. The best for hanging baskets.

Fine Mixed. Choicest mixed sorts.

MARIGOLD (Tagestes). Well-known hardy annuals of easy cultivation.

African Double. Lemon color.

African Orange. Orange color.

African Mixed. All colors in mixture.

African Eldorado. Large flowers.

French Dwarf. Finest mixed.

French Tall. Finest mixed.

MATRICARIA (Feverfew). Half hardy perennial with large showy flowers.

Grandiflora Flore Pleno. Double White.

Eximia Golden Ball. Golden yellow flowers.

MAURANDYA. Greenhouse perennial climbers; unexcelled for vases, hanging baskets and trellis work.

Finest Mixed. A collection of purple, scarlet and white.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

MIGNONETTE (*Reseda Odorata*). A most popular fragrant annual.

Miles Spiral. Long spikes.

Machet. Best for pot culture.

Parson's White. Splendid spikes of whitish flowers.

Sweet Mignonette. The old favorite.

MIRABILIS (*Four o'Clock*). Half hardy perennial blooming the first year from seed.

Choicest Mixed. Good mixture.

MYOSOTIS. Dwarf half-hardy perennials bearing little star-shaped flowers.

Finest Mixed. Various shades of blue, rose and white.

Palustris (*True forget-me-nots*). Bright blue.

NEMOPHILA. Free flowering hardy annuals; cup-shaped flowers of bright colors.

Finest Mixed. A splendid mixture.

PANSY. The finest blooms are to be obtained by sowing the seed in July or August, covering the plant during the winter.

Choice Mixed. A fine mixture.

Masterpiece. Ruffled petals; mixed colors. Pkt. .20

Trimardeau. Giant Pansies of rich color. Pkt. .20

POPPY (*Papaver*). A flower that is too well-known to need any description.

Shirley Finest Mixed. Ranging from white and pink to crimson.

Mikado. Double fringed flowers; white striped with crimson.

Oriental. Very early flowers; orange scarlet.

Iceland. Very choice mixed varieties.

Fine Mixed. A collection of all sorts.

PETUNIAS. Very popular because of its easy cultivation, blooming from early summer to frost, a showy, free growing annual.

Finest Single Mixed. Choice Colors.

California Giant. Flowers of immense size.

Double Mixed. Fine double flowers. Pkt. .25

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. One of our best annuals, easy of culture, making a beautiful display.

Grandiflora Finest Mixed. Very large flowers.

Finest Mixed. Splendid colors.

PORFULACA. A charming dwarf annual for light soils; free bloomers.

Extra Double Mixed. A good mixture.

Extra Single Mixed. Very finest varieties.

PYRETHRUM. Half hardy perennials, dwarf plants, excellent for borders.

Golden Feather. Golden Yellow foliage. **Hybridum.**—(Perennial). Finest mixed.

RICINUS (*Castor Oil Bean*). Tender annuals excellent for their beautiful foliage.

Finest Mixed. A mixture of all the choice varieties.

SALVIA. (*Flowering Sage*.) Splendid hardy or greenhouse perennials, very showy.

Salvia Splendens. Brilliant scarlet.

SALPIGLOSSIS. Half-hardy annual. Producing beautiful flowers of a tunnel-like shape, grand for cutting.

Large Flowering Mixed. Very beautiful.

SCABIOSA (*Mourning Bride*). Hardy annual of easy cultivation; very free bloomer.

Finest Mixed Double. Large showy flowers.

Dwarf Double Mixed. Very choice.

STOCKS. Half-hardy annual. The delightful fragrance and free blooming character of this flower makes it a universal favorite.

Choice Mixed. All the choice varieties in this mixture.

THUNBERGIA. A rapid growing annual; excellent for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc.

Finest Mixed.

VERBENA. Half-hardy perennial. The Verbena is one of the most decorative and easily grown bedding plants.

Mammoth Hybrids. Fine mixture.

Fine Mixed. A good assortment.

WALLFLOWER. Half-hardy perennials of delicious fragrance.

Finest Mixed Branching.

ZINNIA. Most desirable and decorative annual for bedding.

Double Mixed. Choice double flowers.

Curled and Crested. Large flowers with curled petals.

White.

Pink.

Purple.

Crimson.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

NASTURTIUM. Dwarf. All colors mixed.

Nasturtium or Tropaealum Minor. Hardy annual; one foot high. A bed of these in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, and blooms all the season oz. \$0.20 per lb. \$1.50

NASTURTIUM. Tall. All colors mixed.

Nasturtium or Tropaealum Major. Hardy annuals; grow five to ten feet high, producing brilliant colors and of many shades, from scarlet to black; make a very showy covering for arbors, trellises and rustic work oz. 20 per lb. 1.25

SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

WILD GARDEN SEEDS. The introduction of these has proved a great success. Any one who has cultivated flowers in beds is aware of the amount of labor and constant attention necessary to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give this care, the "Wild Garden" presents a substitute which, for its unusual and varied effects,

for cheapness and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no rival. "Wild Garden Seeds" are a mixture of varieties of hardy flower seeds. No one who has not seen such a bed can form an idea of its possibilities, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new almost every day. Half-ounce packets, 25 cents.

BIRD, POULTRY AND PIGEON SUPPLIES

AT MARKET PRICES

Ground Oyster Shells. 100-lb. bags, per 100 lbs.

Oyster Shells. Fine ground for chickens and pigeons.

Cracked Poultry Bone. Per bag of 100 lbs.

Cuttle-Fish Bone. Used for birds.

Bone Meal for Poultry and Cattle. 100-lb. bags.

Mica Spar Grit. No. 2 for hens. No. 3 for pigeons.
No. 4 for chickens. Per bag.

Faust Pigeon Grit.

Red Cross Pigeon Grit.

Animal Meal. For cattle and poultry. 100-lb. bags.

Sunflower. Large Russian, per lb.

Hemp, Large Russian. Much fed to pigeons and fowls that are being fattened for the table, per lb.

Canary. Valuable for chickens and pigeons, per bushel of 60 lbs.

German Rape. Fine for chickens and pet birds, per lb.

Unhulled Rice or Paddy. Used for parrots. Per lb.

Bird Gravel. Per pkg.

Ground Beef Scraps. 100-lb. bags.

Kaffir Corn. The heads are long and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain, flecked with reddish brown spots. The average height of growth on good, strong land is five and one-half to six feet. The seed heads grow from ten to twelve inches in length, and the product of grain on good land reaches easily fifty to sixty bushels per acre. The whole stock, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder. The seed, which is a small, round, white grain, is one of the most perfect pigeon foods known. As a food for poultry it is equal in nutriment to the common yellow corn. Pigeon and poultry farmers should use this in place of the whole or broken corn.

Polished Tares.

Tick Beans.

English Maple Peas.

Choice Northern Corn.

No. 1 Pigeon Feed.

Wild Bird Food. lb., \$0.10 100-lb., \$8.00.

Wheat.

Flax Seed. Per lb.

Barley. Per bu.

Buckwheat. Per bu.

Peas. Small white Canada, per bu.

Imported Millet. For chickens. In sacks of 220 lbs., per lb.

Hulled Oats. 100-lb. bags.

Gem Chick Feed. Per 100 lbs.

Our Gem Poultry Feed is one of the best on the market. It is a mixture of white and red wheat, barley, kaffir corn, buckwheat, in a proportion best suited for the production of eggs. Price per 100 lbs.

Our Gem Dry Mash. In our estimation the best mash on the market containing the following ingredients: Bean meal, corn meal, wheat meal, oat meal, beef scraps, bone meal, alfalfa meal and charcoal. An excellent balanced mixture forming a perfect ration in the producing of eggs with an analysis of:

Protein: 18.86

Crude Fat: 5.39

Crude Fibre: 11.53.

Charcoal. 3 sizes, No. 2 for hens. No. 3 for pigeons.
No. 4 for chickens. Put up in 50-lb. bags.

FERTILIZERS—Market Price



SHEEP MANURE. As an ideal fertilizer it is one of the best, both for lawns and general garden purposes; is exceedingly rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; it also adds humus which is absolutely necessary to the soil; it is the crude manure dried and ground to an even fineness; during this process all the weed seeds are killed. Put up in 1 lb., 5 lb., 50 lb. and 100 lb. packages.

PURE GROUND BONE. Excellent for soils that are inclined to be heavy or sour; by using this bone you will put into the soil something that is going to feed the plants not only the first year but will leave food for the roots the following year. Put up in 100 lb. bags.

BOWKER FERTILIZERS. All grades in 100 pound bags, at market price.

VICTORY PLANT FOOD

In **VICTORY PLANT FOOD** the clean, rich leaf mold of virgin woodland soil is reproduced naturally with its plant-nourishing and moisture-holding humus, to which is added just the right amount of vital food elements to take care of every need of the plant for beauty, health and vigorous growth.



Use it regularly and the results will amaze you. Your ferns and other plants will soon have full, luxuriant foliage — leaves that shine as though they had been waxed — abundant bright-colored blossoms. **VICTORY PLANT FOOD** is the secret of your success with plants. Follow simple directions and you cannot fail. Clean and odorless. Leading florists and nurserymen use and recommend "**VICTORY**".

$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 50c.

Victory Plant Food, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	.	.	.	.	.	\$0.10
Victory Plant Food, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	.	.	.	.	.	.25
Victory Plant Food, 1-lb.	.	.	.	.	.	.50
Victory Insecticide, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pt.	.	.	.	.	.	.35
Victory Lawn and Garden Fertilizer, 12 oz.	.	.	.	.	.	.10
Victory Lawn and Garden Fertilizer, 5-lb.	.	.	.	.	.	.50
Victory Lawn and Garden Fertilizer, 4-8-4-100-lb.	.	.	.	.	.	4.00
Victory Putting Green Fertilizer, 6-8-2-100-lb.	.	.	.	.	.	5.00

ARSENATE OF LEAD

We are handling Devoe's Dry Arsenate of Lead, the analysis of which is

Arsenic Oxide 31%

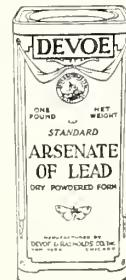
Lead Oxide 63%

Water Soluble Arsenic not more than 1%

Uniform, effective. Made by one of the oldest and most reliable manufacturers in this country, whose goods give undoubted satisfaction. This Arsenate of Lead is so made as not to settle quickly when water is added, remaining long in suspension in water.

PUT UP IN

$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in cases of 30 lbs. each — 1 lb. in cases of 30 lbs. each.
4 lbs. in cases of 32 lbs. each — 100 lb. kegs, Market Price.



ACME ALL AROUND SPRAY

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb 45c

1 lb 90c

ACME BAIT M

FOR CUTWORMS

1 lb 35c

INSECTICIDES AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

STRICTLY PURE PARIS GREEN POISON

DIRECTIONS. For Potato Bugs, Cotton Worms, etc., if applied as a spray, use one pound of our Pure Paris Green to 50 gallons of water; one pound to 100 gallons is frequently strong enough. If dusted on, one pound to the acre is sufficient, mixed with not more than one bushel of Land Plaster. For spraying fruit trees use one pound to from 100 to 300 gallons of water, according to the nature of the tree.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -pound boxes — $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound boxes — 1-pound boxes — Market Price.



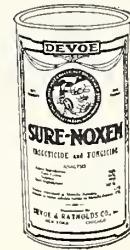
Calcium Arsenate (Powdered). Put up in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 1-lb., 4-lb. packages. Market Price.

Bordeaux Mixture (Powdered). Put up in 1-lb., 4-lb., 100-lb. packages. Market Price.

Sure NOXEM (Powdered). Put up in 1-lb., 5-lb. packages. Market Price.

Dry Lime and Sulphur. Put up in 1-lb., 5-lb., 10-lb., 25-lb., 50-lb., 100-lb. packages. Market Price.

Lime and Sulphur Solution. Put up in $\frac{1}{4}$ -gal., $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal., 1-gal., 5-gal., $\frac{1}{2}$ -bbl., 1-bbl. Market Price.



STRICTLY PURE POWDERED HELLEBORE WITH ATTRACTIVE LABEL

1-pound boxes — $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound boxes — $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound boxes. Market price.

FISH-OIL SOAP

(Directions for Use on Each Package)

Pound boxes

Market Price

Special prices on larger quantities

GRAFTING WAX MARKET PRICE

A superior article, made by a nursery man of life-long experience. It invariably gives the best satisfaction whenever used. It is put up in pound, half-pound and quarter-pound packages.



VIGORO

Specially prepared plant food



PRICE	100 lb.	\$6.00	25 lb.	\$2.00
	50 lb.	3.75	5 lb. . . . .	.60

To the Golf Clubs of New England:

Having added to our business a Golf Course Construction and Maintenance Department we are now in a position to give you the same quality and service in that line that has made our business a success heretofore and will be pleased to quote you on any of the following:

Chewings, New Zealand Fescue Our ♦ Extra Fancy Red Top
Rhode Island Bent Creeping Bent

Kentucky Blue Grass for putting greens and fairways

Also Emerson's Special Grass Manure; Complete Grass Manure; Lucky Find Worm Eradicator; Electric Worm Eradicator; Humus, etc.

N. B. Our stocks of any of the above can be obtained at your local dealer if so desired.

AGRICO - THE PERFECT PLANT FOOD

Your soil may contain nearly all the elements needed by the grass plant. It may lack one or more, or may be deficient in each. The important plant foods are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and Agrico contains all these in the right proportions, scientifically prepared in such form as to be available to the tender plant rootlets at all times. In addition the ingredients are so compounded as to be continuously available throughout the season.



Agrico is cheaper and better than manure. It is a complete plant food, cleaner, more effective, easier to handle, and unlike manure does not introduce weeds into your soil.

We sell it in 5-lb. and 10-lb. cartons and 25, 50 and 100-lb. paper lined cloth bags. It is clean and odorless.

100-lb.	\$6.00	25-lb.	\$2.00	5-lb.	.60
50-lb.	3.75	10-lb.	1.00		

VEGETABLE GARDENS PLANTING TABLE

Kind of Vegetable	Seeds or Plants Required for 100 Feet of Row	Distance for Plants to Stand		Depth of Planting
		Rows apart, Hand Cultivation	Plants apart in Rows	
Artichoke, globe.....	1/2 oz.	2 to 3 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Artichoke, Jerusalem.....	2 qt. tubers	1 to 2 ft.	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 in.
Asparagus, seed.....	1 oz. roots	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 5 in.	1 to 2 in.
Asparagus, plants.....	60 to 80	12 to 24 in.	15 to 20 in.	3 to 5 in.
Beans, bush.....	1 pt.	18 to 24 in.	5 or 8 to ft.	3/2 to 2 in.
Beans, pole.....	1/2 pt.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Beets.....	2 oz.	12 to 18 in.	5 or 6 to ft.	1 to 2 in.
Brussel sprouts.....	1/4 oz.	24 to 30 in.	16 to 24 in.	3/2 in.
Cabbage, early.....	1/4 oz.	24 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	3/2 in.
Cabbage, late.....	1/4 oz.	24 to 36 in.	16 to 24 in.	3/2 in.
Cardoon.....	1/2 oz.	2 ft.	12 to 18 in.	1 to 2 in.
Carrot.....	1 oz.	18 to 24 in.	6 or 7 to ft.	3/2 in.
Cauliflower.....	1/4 oz.	24 to 30 in.	14 to 18 in.	3/2 in.
Celeriac.....	1/4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	3/8 in.
Celery.....	1/4 oz.	18 to 36 in.	4 to 8 in.	3/8 in.
Chervil.....	1 oz.	18 to 24 in.	3 or 4 to ft.	1 in.
Chicory.....	1/4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	1 in.
Citron.....	1 oz.	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Collards.....	1/4 oz.	24 to 30 in.	14 to 18 in.	3/2 in.
Corn Salad.....	2 oz.	12 to 18 in.	5 or 6 to ft.	3/2 to 1 in.
Corn, Sweet.....	1/4 pt.	30 to 36 in.	30 to 36 in.	1 to 2 in.
Cress, Upland.....	1/2 oz.	12 to 18 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	3/2 to 1 in.
Cress, Water.....	1/2 oz.	Broadcast	... ..	On surface
Cucumber.....	1/2 oz.	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Dandelion.....	1/4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	8 to 12 in.	3/2 in.
Eggplant.....	3/4 oz.	24 to 30 in.	18 to 24 in.	3/2 to 1 in.
Endive.....	1 oz.	18 in.	8 to 12 in.	3/2 to 1 in.
Horseradish.....	70 roots	24 to 30 in.	14 to 20 in.	3 to 4 in.
Kale, or borecole.....	1/4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 24 in.	3/2 in.
Kohlrabi.....	1/4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	4 to 8 in.	3/2 in.
Leek.....	1/2 oz.	14 to 20 in.	4 to 8 in.	1 in.
Lettuce.....	1/2 oz.	12 to 18 in.	4 to 6 in.	3/2 in.
Melon, Muskmelon.....	1/2 oz.	6 to 8 ft.	Hills 6 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Melon, Watermelon.....	1 oz.	8 to 12 ft.	Hills 10 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Mustard.....	1/4 oz.	12 to 18 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	3/4 in.
New Zealand Spinach.....	1 oz.	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	1 to 2 in.
Okra or gumbo.....	2 oz.	3 to 4 ft.	24 to 30 in.	1 to 2 in.
Onion, seed.....	1 oz.	12 to 18 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	3/2 to 1 in.
Onion, sets.....	1 qt. of sets	12 to 18 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	1 to 2 in.
Parsley.....	1/4 oz.	12 to 18 in.	3 to 6 in.	3/8 in.
Parsnip.....	1/2 oz.	18 to 24 in.	5 or 6 to ft.	3/2 to 1 in.
Peas.....	1 to 2 pts	30 to 36 in.	15 to ft.	2 to 3 in.
Pepper.....	1/8 oz.	18 to 24 in.	15 to 18 in.	3/2 in.
Physalis.....	1/8 oz.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 24 in.	3/2 in.
Potato, Irish.....	5 lb.	24 to 36 in.	14 to 18 in.	4 in.
Potato, Sweet.....	75 slips	3 to 5 ft.	14 in.	3 in.
Pumpkin.....	1/2 oz.	8 to 12 ft.	Hills 8 to 12 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Radish.....	1 oz.	12 to 18 in.	8 to 12 to ft.	3/2 to 1 in.
Rhubarb, seed.....	1/2 oz.	30 to 36 in.	6 to 8 in.	3/2 to 1 in.
Rhubarb, plants.....	33 plants	3 to 5 ft.	3 ft.	2 to 3 in.
Rutabaga.....	1/4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	6 to 8 in.	3/2 to 1 in.
Salsify.....	1 oz.	18 to 24 in.	2 to 4 in.	2 to 1 in.
Spinach.....	1 oz.	12 to 18 in.	7 or 8 to ft.	1 to 2 in.
Squash, bush.....	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 ft.	Hills 3 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Squash, late.....	1/2 oz.	7 to 10 ft.	Hills 7 to 9 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Tomato.....	1/8 oz.	3 to 4 ft.	3 ft.	3/2 to 1 in.
Turnip.....	1/2 oz.	18 to 24 in.	6 or 7 to ft.	3/4 to 1/2 in.
Vegetable marrow.....	1/2 oz.	8 to 12 ft.	Hills 8 to 9 ft.	1 to 2 in.

GROCERYMEN

WE SELL FOR COOKING PURPOSES



BEANS

New York State H. P. Pea	California Round Pea
New York State H. P. Medium	Horticultural
New York State H. P. Marrowfat	Improved Yellow Eye H. P.
Vermont State H. P. Pea	Old Fashioned Yellow Eye H. P.
Imported Pea	Red Kidney H. P.
Imported Medium	Black Turtle Soup
California S. W. Pea	Large Lima (California Grown)
	Horticultural Kidney

PEAS

Marrowfat	Scotch Green
Canada White	Blue
	Split Peas
	Pop Corn, shelled and on the ear

We carry a full line of Cereals at Market Price such as

Granulated Corn Meal	White and Yellow Samp
Bolted Corn Meal	Rolled Oats in 90-lb. bags
White Corn Meal	Honduras Head Rice
	Fancy Blue Rose Rice

Hops in 20-lb. cases, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and 1-lb. packages

Malt in 100-lb. bags

Etc., Etc., Etc.

At Wholesale Market Prices on Day of Purchase

*WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR BAGS OR BARRELS WHEN IN
ORIGINAL PACKAGES*

Inoculate

ALL LEGUMES

Alfalfa, All Clovers, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetch
Peanuts, Peas, Beans with

EVERY CAN
STAMPED WITH
EXPIRATION
DATE
—
FRESH
EACH YEAR

EVERY 1 BU.
SIZE CAN
PACKED WITH
MORE THAN
7 BILLION
LEGUME
GERMS



THE ORIGINAL LEGUME INOCULATOR —with the DATE and GERM COUNT on every CAN

FOR profitable results, Agricultural Colleges advise inoculation for all legume seed. NITRAGIN leads in giving farmer highest germ count per package — fresh each year. Maintains and restores your soil fertility. Produces larger and more profitable quality yields.

With more than 7 Billion germs in a 1 bu. size, costing the farmer less than 15¢ per billion, NITRAGIN is cheapest legume crop insurance on the market. On the NITRAGIN label, the expiration DATE guarantees fresh germs, the GERM COUNT tells you exactly what you are buying. Protect yourself. Insist on NITRAGIN!

The billions of fresh nitrogen-gathering germs in NITRAGIN draw the nitrogen from the air — not the soil — developing heavy clusters of nodules on the roots of the plant where nitrogen is stored. After the harvest, a rich store of nitrogen remains in the soil for future crops.



Sold in ventilated tins — packed in a rich soil-like, granular medium. Easy to apply on seed. Directions on every can.

The NITRAGIN label — tells the whole story at a glance

NITRAGIN PRICES

Alfalfa, All Clovers, Vetch, Peas, Beans

Size	Inoculates	Price	Size	Inoculates	Price
1/4 bu.	15 lbs. seed	.40	1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	\$1.00
1/2 bu.	30 lbs. seed	.60	5 bu.	300 lbs. seed	4.75

Special Prices on Soy Beans and Cow Peas

(Note sizes carefully—not packed in smaller sizes)					
1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	.40	5 bu.	300 lbs. seed	\$1.50
2 bu.	120 lbs. seed	.70	10 bu.	600 lbs. seed	2.50

GARDEN NITRAGIN

Inoculates from 1 ounce to 8 lbs. seed. Price, \$.25

IMPORTANT: When ordering NITRAGIN, always be sure to state kind of legume seed you wish to inoculate.

NITRAGIN HAS SERVED THE AMERICAN FARMER SINCE 1898

NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST



(For description see page 10)

SOLD BY

THOS. W. EMERSON CO.
213 and 215 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS